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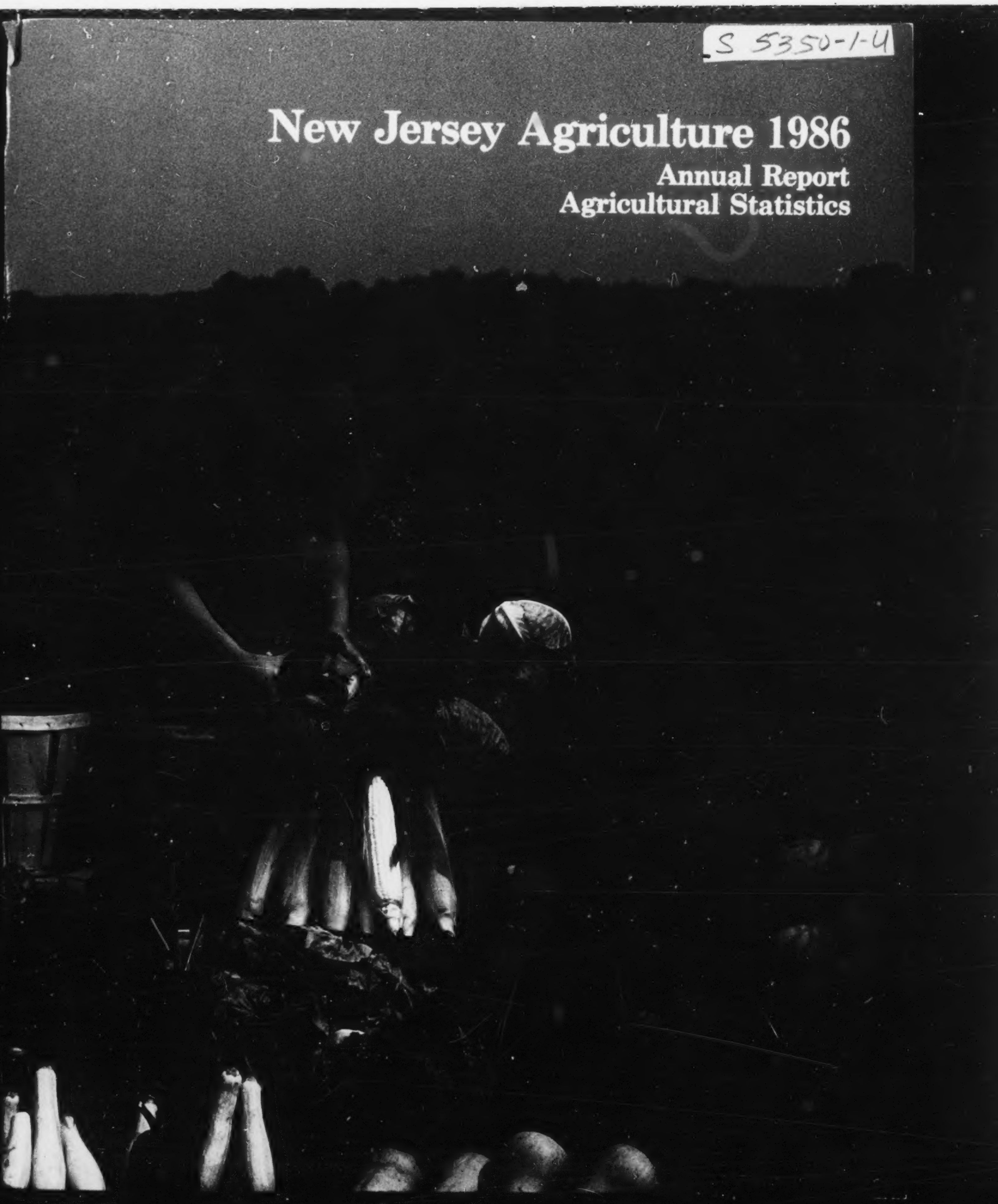
New Jersey Agriculture 1986

Annual Report
Agricultural Statistics



On the cover . . .

A bean field in Vineland owned by the Bertonazzi family provides a backdrop for vegetables set out by a Department of Agriculture employee, Brenda Casano.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
TRENTON
08625

THOMAS H. KEAN
GOVERNOR

Dear Friends of Agriculture:

New Jersey's agriculture is one of the largest industries in the Garden State, contributing millions of dollars each year to the State economy and employing thousands of people in agriculturally related occupations.

The strength of New Jersey's agriculture can be seen even more clearly when compared to the national agricultural crisis. While many other parts of the country are undergoing severe farm problems, New Jersey's agriculture is maintaining a steady course.

I am pleased to say that New Jersey has demonstrated its commitment to promoting the benefits our agriculture provides.

The bold, aggressive Jersey Fresh program is already helping to increase our farmers' share in the marketplace. Now that consumers are becoming more aware of our agricultural bounty, they are asking for New Jersey products at their supermarkets and local shops.

In addition, New Jersey now has a leading program to control pests that attack crops, thereby saving farmers millions of dollars. And through the State's farmland preservation program we are working to preserve the State's agriculture heritage.

In these and many other ways, we are not only preserving a time-honored tradition of the past, we are ensuring a strong agriculture industry for the year 2000 and beyond.

Sincerely,

Tom Kean

Thomas H. Kean
Governor

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ARTHUR R. BROWN JR. SECRETARY
CN 330
TRENTON 08625

To the Honorable Thomas H. Kean, Governor
and Members of the New Jersey Legislature

Significant progress was made during the past year to create a climate that would provide a productive and profitable agriculture for New Jersey farmers. We have worked so our state's citizens may continue to enjoy the unique agriculture contributions so important to a highly urban and suburban society.

I am pleased to submit this Fiscal Year 1986 annual report and the agricultural statistics for New Jersey. With your support the Department of Agriculture was able to make significant achievements through the year.

We have been especially pleased with the track record of the Jersey Fresh program, and the ability to respond quickly to animal health and plant pest concerns. We have taken efforts to support the growing horse and nursery industries and we are striving to save the time-honored tradition of agriculture in this state. These are just a few of the many programs aimed at ensuring the industry's continued viability.

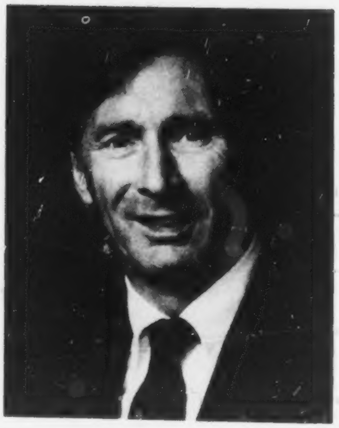
This summary is a cooperative effort of the Depatment of Agriculture and the Statistical Reporting Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It was made possible only through the assistance and support of individual farmers and other agriculturists.

New Jersey's farmers are astute businessmen, well-versed in agricultural technologies and trends. Their diversity helps to keep them strong and their sense of pride in what they do helps to keep them in farming.

This annual report is dedicated to that spirit.

Sincerely,

Arthur R. Brown, Jr.



NEW JERSEY
AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICS
SERVICE

NATIONAL
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE..USDA
in cooperation with
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

"New Jersey Agriculture 1986" includes the Department of Agriculture's 1985-86 Annual Report and the latest agricultural statistics for the Garden State. This series of statistical bulletins dates back to 1948. Included in this publication are the preliminary figures for 1985 and historic series for 1980-1984.

The New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service is an agency formed by the cooperative agreement between the New Jersey Department of Agriculture and the National Agricultural Statistics Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. This federal agency was formerly called the Statistical Reporting Service. In 1988 this statistical agency of the USDA will be 125 years old. Despite a number of name changes over the years, our mission has remained the same -- to provide reliable, timely agricultural statistics by using scientifically sound sampling and estimating procedures.

The data presented in this bulletin are developed primarily from sample surveys conducted by the Service throughout the year. The accuracy of the estimates is closely related to the voluntary response of the farmers, agri-business firms and extension agents who submitted the basic data for this report. A special "thanks" is extended to those individuals who provided us with the facts about their operation. Without the excellent cooperation received from New Jersey's agricultural producers the estimates in this bulletin and other statistical reports published throughout the year would not be possible.

In closing, I want to thank the staff of the New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service for their hard work and continued dedication in preparing this bulletin. I also wish to thank the New Jersey Department of Agriculture for their continued support in assisting with the bulletin preparation and funding its publication.

James R. Gibson

James R. Gibson
Statistician in Charge

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE 1986
Annual Report and Agricultural Statistics

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CHARLES E. CAUDILL, Director
State Statistical Division

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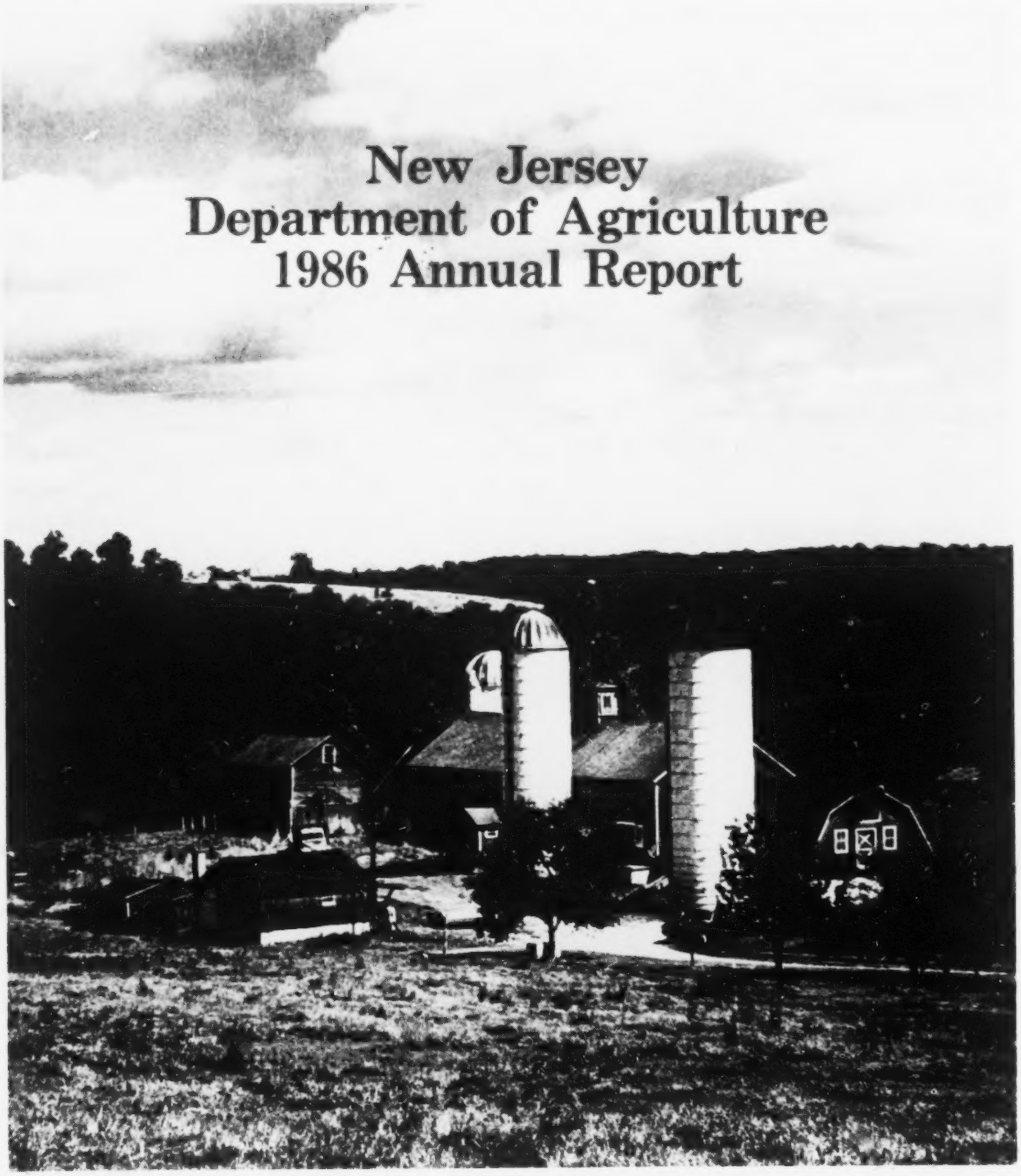
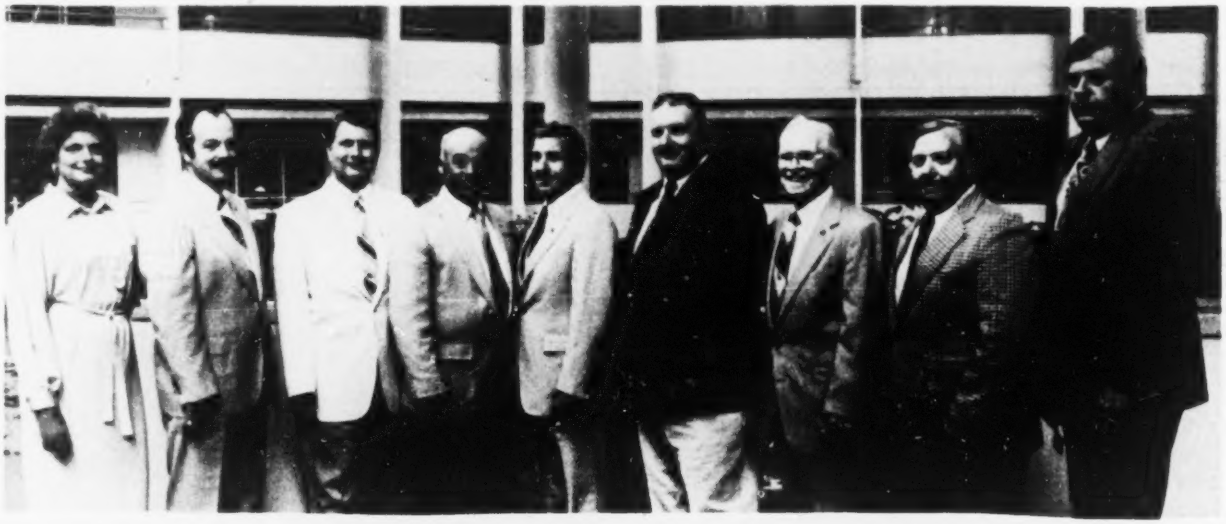
New Jersey Department of Agriculture 1986 Annual Report



State Board of Agriculture

William G. Stoyko, President
Norman J. Schnetzer, Vice-President



State Board of Agriculture members (left to right) are Veronica A. Polen, Sewell, David M. Rizzotte, Jr., Hammonton, David A. Meirs, Cream Ridge, William G. Stoyko, president, Sewell, Secretary of Agriculture Arthur R. Brown, Jr., Norman J. Schnetzer, vice-president, Asbury, Anthony Russo, Jr., Tabernacle, Harold O. Farrand, Long Valley, and Herman Panacek, Jr., Quakertown.

The State Board of Agriculture is New Jersey's highest official agricultural body and is responsible for establishing policies for the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. As part of that role, the eight-member board approves rules and regulations, establishes program priorities, approves budget requests, and, through the Secretary of Agriculture, supervises and controls department performance.

The policies set by this board affect the state's agricultural community and, therefore, the members of the board must be people who are involved in producing farm crops or livestock products. In carrying out its responsibilities during the year, the board held special public meetings and participated in other farm and agriculture-related activities to become fully aware of the issues facing agriculture.

William G. Stoyko, a Sewell, Gloucester County vegetable and greenhouse farmer was elected president and Norman J. Schnetzer, an Asbury, Warren County dairy farmer was elected vice president of the State Board of Agriculture in July, 1985. Two new board members, Veronica A. Polen of Sewell, Gloucester County, and Herman Panacek, Jr. of Quakertown, Hunterdon County, were sworn in during the July meeting.

All board members are elected at the State Agricultural Convention, nominated by the Governor, and confirmed by the N.J. Senate.

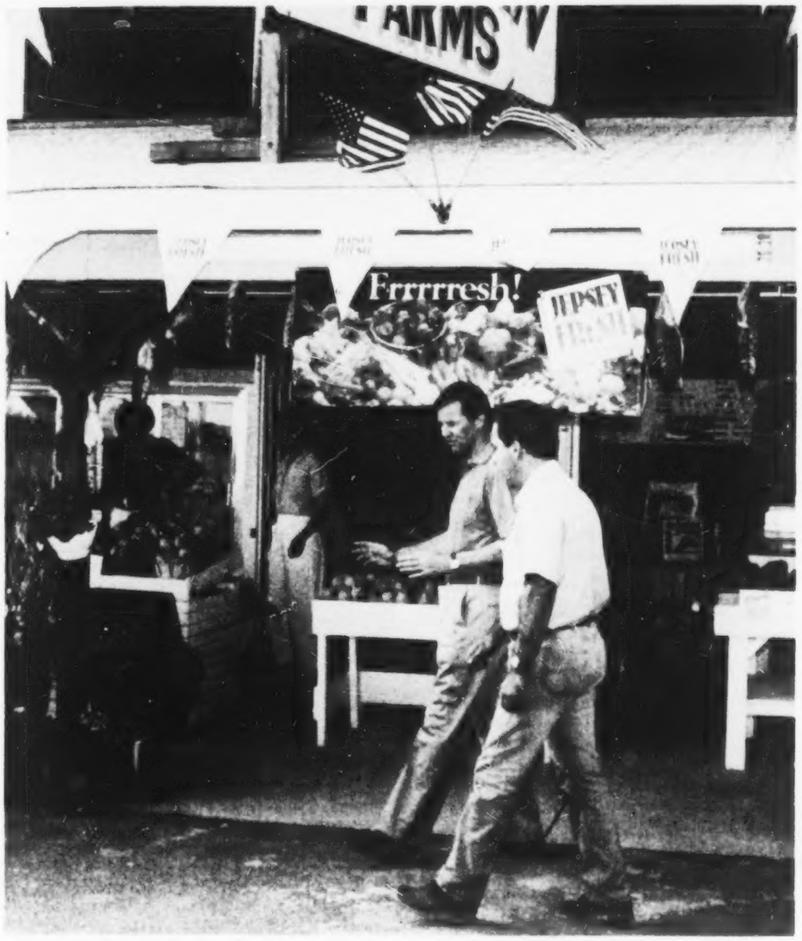
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The department's mission is to work so the agriculture industry, offering economic, environmental and consumer benefits, maintains its prominent role in the state's economy. To do so, the Department of Agriculture provides programs and services which support efficient production and effective marketing of farm products, conservation of natural resources and assurances of quality agriculture products.

The department's actions are guided by the State Board of Agriculture and the Governor, through the Secretary of Agriculture. The secretary carries out their policy and planning decisions and formulates agricultural programs and projects to generate growth and vitality in the farm industry.

Office of the Secretary

Arthur R. Brown, Jr., Secretary of Agriculture
Samuel Garrison, Assistant Secretary



Fiscal year 1986 presented the Department of Agriculture and the agriculture community with challenges for the future and demanded an even greater level of sophistication to meet those challenges.

It was a year in which the department achieved significant accomplishments—and, a year in which we sought new ways to help the farm community.

During the past 12 months, the department set new records for quality assurance in the Jersey Fresh program, strengthened biological pest management efforts and worked to preserve farmland. Major accomplishments took place in the areas of animal health measures and horse show facilities.

It was a year in which the department's ongoing soil and water conservation programs were reemphasized as water supply continued to be a serious concern facing agriculture.

A productive year for the Garden State's farmers, conditions in the state were favorable for the major crops and cash receipts for New Jersey crops and livestock in 1986 are expected to hold steady with 1985's $591 million.

This is especially significant when compared to the national agriculture crisis and its sagging farm economy.

Maintaining a profitable agriculture industry in this state is a major focus of the department. One effort which underscores that focus has been the Jersey Fresh farm product promotion campaign.

Many farmers are now packing produce using the quality Jersey Fresh logo which is particularly important if we are to compete with other states. It is essential that we build on our reputation for providing a steady supply of quality products to food buyers.

The Jersey Fresh advertising campaign, which goes hand-in-hand with the quality grading program, moved into television this year with thirty-second television spots promoting the products of New Jersey's farmers. Not only are consumers recognizing more and more that New Jersey offers freshness and quality, but they are asking for it at their supermarkets, time and again.

While the department was busy creating better markets for New Jersey farm products, it was also working with the State Agriculture Development Committee to preserve farmland in this state which has undergone a great deal of development pressures.

Stepping up our previous efforts, sixteen county agriculture development boards are active and efforts to place land in eight-year and permanent agriculture programs are gaining momentum.

The department recognized the need to maintain the land that is preserved. For that reason, the first soil and water conservation funding from the farmland preservation program took place during the year. Soil and water conservation improvements is another area which will be seeing a greater amount of activity in the months to come.

It was a year in which the department's ongoing soil and water conservation programs were reemphasized as water supply continued to be a serious concern facing agriculture.

Increasingly more evident in dealing with the environment and the state's natural resources has been the water supply issue. While farmers have been one of the foremost leaders in the area of water conservation, the department will be stressing even further improvements on managing water, more efficient use, infiltration improvement and runoff control to reduce potential pollutants from farm operations.

In other efforts to maintain agriculture as a leading industry, the Governor's Agricultural Financing Task Force recommended that a $10 million loan program be channeled through the existing Economic Development Authority, thereby giving farmers the same EDA economic benefits that other businesses in the Garden State have. Legislation to appropriate the funds is pending in the Legislature.

The department stepped up its efforts to help farmers protect themselves from trespass and vandalism damages. We supported legislation, which was passed, that would strengthen trespass and vandalism laws, and worked to send the message to state citizens—trespassing and vandalism are a serious offense and will not be tolerated.

Of critical importance to the future of agriculture is the ability to meet the challenges of a changing agriculture industry. And, one of the strengths of New Jersey's agriculture is its diversity. Department programs ranged from promoting New Jersey's growing fish and seafood industry to developing the first state-sponsored horse park for New Jersey's increasing horse industry.

In looking at the changing agriculture picture the nursery, sod and greenhouse businesses have also been adding strength to New Jersey's farm economy.

Keeping pace with the changes, the department's animal health programs have initiated specialized disease prevention programs for horses and other livestock.

Thanks to the diligent efforts of the animal health program and the efforts of the dairy and cattle industry, New Jersey has completed a full year of freedom from bovine brucellosis.

And, swift action on the part of the department's animal health specialists protected the poultry industry from devastating effects of avian influenza. By taking prompt, efficient actions, the initial infected flocks of this deadly poultry disease were eradicated and spread of the disease was contained.

The avian influenza outbreak and other efforts related to bees and insect control made it that much more imperative that the department maintain its strong, vigilant animal and plant disease control efforts.

These and many other actions played an important role in the department's strenuous efforts to maintain agriculture as one of the state's leading industries.

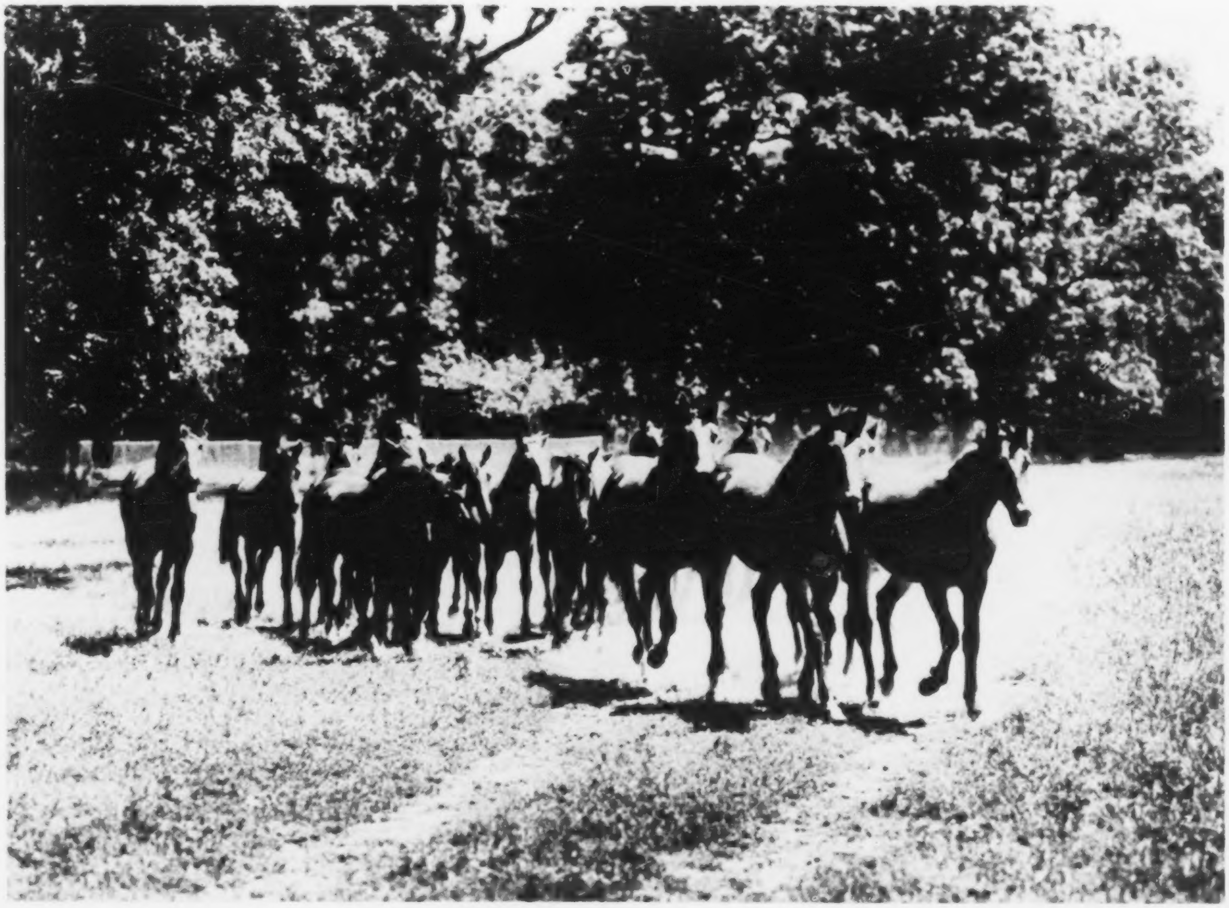
To provide these services, the Office of the Secretary oversees all department and administrative functions and handles requests for information from the press, legislators and the public.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

During the 1986 fiscal year the legislature dealt with a number of issues important to the agricultural industry, ranging from land use to food distribution and product promotion.

A seventeen member State Planning Commission and an Office of State Planning was established by Chapter 398, 1985 (S-1464). A primary function of this Commission will be to give direction to state policy on land use and natural resource preservation. Secretary Arthur R. Brown, Jr. has been appointed by the Governor to serve on this commission. The increasing

Many farmers are now packing produce using the quality Jersey Fresh logo which is particularly important if we are to compete with other states.



encroachment of urban development into rural areas makes the need for more effective land use planning essential.

Chapter 383, 1985 (A-2026) created a nine member authority to study the feasibility of a South Jersey Food Distribution Center. If established the Authority will operate a regional wholesale food outlet and storage center for dairy and grocery products, fish, meats and fruits and vegetables. This facility will benefit the farming and fishing industry as well the local consumer.

The fourth bill of a five bill package introduced at the recommendation of the Governor's Committee on Trespass and Vandalism was enacted, Chapter 431, 1985 (A-994). This law limits the liability of landowners for injuries sustained on their property, even if their written permission was given to enter the land. The rights of farmland owners and rural residents are now protected by stiffer laws and penalties.

An additional $340,000 was appropriated through Chapter 268, 1985 (S-3002) for department programs including Jersey Fresh, fish and seafood development and agricultural fairs. This law also provided $500,000 for the Horse Park at Stone Tavern.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

The public information office worked during the year to promote a greater understanding of the Department of Agriculture, its myriad of services and programs and how it benefits the state's citizens, rural and urban alike.

The public information office provided information to the state's news radio, television and newspaper media about department programs such as Jersey Fresh, animal health measures, farmland

preservation, soil and water conservation, biological insect control and many more.

A total of 106 press releases, editorials, press advisories, photo captions and features ideas were issued to the various news media sources during the year as part of its program.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Through a variety of tours and educational activities, this program informs the non-farming public about New Jersey's agriculture. The department works in cooperation with various other agricultural groups to do so.

One such activity, the annual farm tour for legislators, was hosted by Monmouth County, and co-sponsored by the New Jersey Agricultural Society, Monmouth County Board of Freeholders and Board of Agriculture.

More than 100 elementary school teachers participated in farm tours of Hunterdon, Warren, and Mercer counties. The tours, sponsored by the New Jersey Agricultural Society, are held to increase teacher awareness of the agricultural resources available in the state.

A two-day farm tour and workshop for teachers was held in Gloucester County, funded by grants from the Department of Agriculture, the New Jersey Historical Commission, the New Jersey Agricultural Society and other agricultural interest groups, as part of the Agriculture in the Classroom project.

Century Farm Awards were presented to four New Jersey farms which have remained in the same family for at least 100 years.

REGULATORY ACTIONS

The Regulatory and Administrative Office enforces agricultural products laws and advises the department in promulgation of rules and regulations affecting agriculture, assessed 421 violations in the 1986 fiscal year and collected $20,650 from violations of the New Jersey Egg, Feed, Lime, Potato and Seed laws. The violations were in such areas as misgraded, misbranded and deficient products.

This office also developed and/or amended 30 departmental regulations and provided legal assistance to the department.

STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION

Water for agriculture was the main focus of the 1986 State Agricultural Convention, held on January 21 and 22. The convention was part of the 115th annual New Jersey Farmers Week dedicated to providing a forum for agricultural organizations.

The critical supply of water for crops and what farmers will face in the future was discussed by environmental and agriculture experts at the convention.

In addition, six people were selected for Citations for Distinguished Service from the State Board of Agriculture. Receiving the awards were G. Mills Bockoven, Basking Ridge; Ernest G. Christ, Dayton; Clinton H. Cowperthwait, Moorestown; Charles A. Dupras, Mays Landing; Donald Johnson, Sr., Deerfield; and Russell E. Taylor, Cape May.

A citation for the Outstanding Young Farmer was awarded to Donald Johnson, Jr., Elmer, son of the distinguished award winner.

More than 20 agriculture events were scheduled during Farmers Week.

Division of Administration

John J. Gallagher, Jr., Director

Enhancing the efficiency of the Department of Agriculture's programs was a primary goal of the Division of Administration during fiscal year 1986.

The division approached this goal through a number of support measures—automation, updated computer systems, improved personnel practices—all working to help the department provide even better services for the state's agriculture industry.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES AND TRAINING

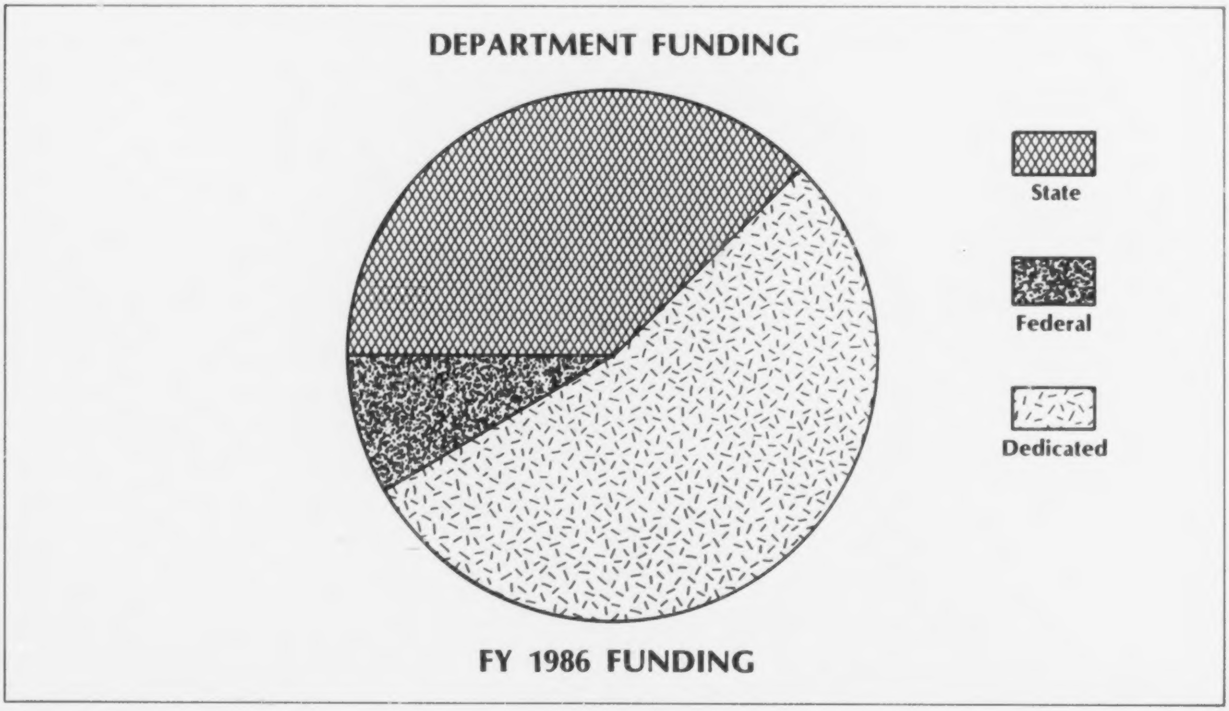
During fiscal year 1986, the department initiated a total office automation study and business systems planning study. As a result of these studies, the department will have a clear picture of such areas as the various operating activities, their information needs, where the information comes from, who uses it and who is responsible for it. The findings of this are expected to lead the way to installation of a department information processing system, which will have the potential of greatly streamlining operations and improving efficiency. The Department of Treasury has acknowledged the value of this effort and provided $300,000 over fiscal years 1986 and 1987.

This fiscal year was also a year of tremendous growth in the area of information processing in the department. Twenty-one microcomputers were installed for professional/managerial use. Computer literacy and hands-on introductory training has been made available to all employees. A comprehensive training program on the use of computer software for project management, data base management, spread sheets and word processing was presented to department managers by the New Jersey Institute of Technology.

A number of improvements have been introduced into the milk licensing and nursery dealer data processing systems, and a new information recording application was developed for the animal health laboratory.

Through the installation of two microcomputers, connected to the Department of Treasury computer, department employees have direct access for the first time to the New Jersey Financial Information System, to review status of their documents and to check working balances in their accounts.

The word processing center continues to provide a high quality, responsive service to the department.



Production for the fiscal year was almost 800,000 lines, up about 200,000 lines from two years ago when installation and conversion to the newer text editing systems was completed.

PERSONNEL

The department has a wide diversity of staff, including scientists, clerks, seed analysts and marketing specialists, administrators and field workers. These and all department personnel were provided essential programs that meet with civil service rules, collective bargaining unit agreements and other program standards.

As of June 30, 1986 the department had 256 full-time, 2 part-time and 160 special service employees.

The department continues to make progress with the Employee Reduction Program under which we have been given a goal of 265 full-time employees. With 256 full-time employees we have met the cap and are actively recruiting to fill the remaining positions.

Special program emphasis was given to recruitment and selection, classification, personnel policy development, salary and benefits administration, performance assessment review, employee relations, contract administration, equal employment opportunity and affirmative action. Progress has been made in meeting our affirmative action goals with increases in the female and female minority categories.

The first phase of the pay equity recommendations was implemented. All employees in titles with evaluated ranges of eight and below received an increase in their respective salary range.

Training sessions were held for the newly implemented performance assessment review system, as well as for hearing officers and those who are contemplating retirement.

Preliminary preparations are underway for the implementation of the Personnel Management Information System which is expected to provide greater efficiency in processing personnel actions.

BUDGET AND FISCAL SERVICES

During the year, the department had the following total fiscal resources made available to it for its programs.

Source of Funds	**Amount Expended**
General State Funds	$ 6,919,000
Revolving State Funds (Commodity Distribution)	1,162,000
Federal Funds	664,000
Promotion Tax and Racing Commission Funds (Equine and Commodity Councils)	6,910,000
Capital Construction Funds	500,000
Miscellaneous Funds (Other Dedicated)	885,000
Total	$17,040,000

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

A variety of essential internal services were provided during the year. Just a few of those services includes mail and messenger services; in-house duplication and printing, office supply, receiving and delivery services; central motor pool and facility repair coordination and safety program.

Division of Animal Health

Dr. Sidney R. Nusbaum, Director

Swift action by the Division of Animal Health during this fiscal year protected the state's livestock and poultry owners from significant losses due to several diseases such as avian influenza, bovine tuberculosis and exotic Newcastle's disease.

Fiscal year 1986 also marked the success of many ongoing programs, highlighted by the triumph of the department over a disease which was once very common, bovine brucellosis. This disease, when present, poses a serious threat to the state's cattle and dairy industry.

These actions and others were undertaken by the Division of Animal Health during the year in its efforts to keep the state's livestock healthy and free of disease.

In the animal health arena, the year was characterized by a series of disease outbreaks which reinforced the division's commitment to programs for three categories of disease. First, are exotic diseases, those not normally found in this country; second are diseases of the past which have been thought to be eradicated; and third, emerging diseases, which are new or newly recognized problems which are assuming a greater role in health matters.

Diseases that fall under these categories are appearing with more and more frequency. This reemphasizes the need to maintain a continuing level of preparedness in laboratory, epidemiology and professional capabilities to guarantee that early signs do not go undetected and act as sources for widespread infection resulting in losses to the livestock population and, in some cases, to humans.

A major highlight for the division came when New Jersey eliminated the disease causing bovine brucellosis and received the treasured brucellosis free status from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The status was awarded after the USDA determined the disease was not present in the state for more than a year; that an extensive program was underway to survey and detect any such infection; and that ongoing efforts are being made to insure continued freedom.

This status has an immediate economic benefit for livestock owners who can now sell cattle interstate under relaxed conditions. The division will continue its program of surveillance through milk ring tests, herd tests, investigation of abortions and control of out-of-state cattle movement into New Jersey.

During the year the division completed testing of all breeding swine in the state for the first time to detect swine brucellosis. This control effort revealed only three infected herds, each of which either depopulated or undertook other control efforts. The division anticipates that the state may become brucellosis free for swine in the coming year. Swine brucellosis causes similar signs in hogs as it does in cattle—infertility and a high rate of abortion in the herd. However, it is often more difficult to identify and at this time is considered the greatest cause of human brucellosis. Control efforts are particularly important, not only protecting the economic benefit to swine owners, but also to farmers, veterinarians or packing house workers to whom it could pose an extremely severe health hazard.

Meanwhile, the division remained alert to other diseases and when a poultry flock was confirmed as having avian influenza, immediate actions were taken to halt the spread of this highly contagious disease which can cause death to poultry. This disease caused havoc throughout the Eastern states and caused repercussions in the cost of poultry throughout the country in 1983 and could not be taken lightly.

An emergency control program was implemented which required the destruction of all poultry and some wild birds in the area of infected premises. The disease was found ultimately on five New Jersey farms and in 14 small, ethnic markets. More than 33,000 birds ranging from chickens, ducks, geese, pigeons and peacocks were destroyed which cost about $80,000 for payments to owners and related costs.

The control program moved from farm flocks to unregulated poultry markets in the metropolitan area. Subsequent reinspections are planned in efforts to prevent the reintroduction of this disease.

Due to swift action taken by New Jersey, as well as by other surrounding states, the disease never reached the proportions nor the virulence of the 1983 outbreak. However, the control efforts by the states were marked by a vastly diminished role played by the federal government which in the past would have provided the greatest portion of manpower, finances and peripheral support.

Another cattle disease which was thought to be eliminated resurfaced briefly. Bovine tuberculosis, which was once considered to be the main source of infection for humans, had not been found in New Jersey for 15 years.

Thus, when a steer at slaughter was found to have the disease and a traceback of the animal, a Texas longhorn, found it had originated from a public roadside zoo, immediate actions were taken to dispose of the affected animals.

By agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, this one isolated instance will not change New Jersey's tuberculosis free status.

The department was alerted to the possibility of another disease of birds, *Salmonella pullorum,* from which the country had been considered almost free. This infection is particularly expensive as it passes through the egg, causing the death of a proportion of chicks and the stunting and poor development of any survivors.

By the end of the fiscal year, eight flocks were found infected from shipments sent by an out-of-state hatchery. In addition, an older established flock was infected. To meet the problem, the division accelerated its plans to institute a statewide testing program.

Velogenic Visceral Newcastle Disease (VVND), an exotic disease not commonly found in this country, is the most dreaded of avian diseases and was found in a pet bird sold to a New Jersey home. If the virus became established in domestic poultry it would have caused enormous losses to the industry and consumers. As a result, another immediate control program went into effect which meant that several thousand birds from two pet shops and one home were destroyed. The New Jersey investigation extended to birds sold to more than 500 sites in 12 states and the District of Columbia.

Because of the serious nature of this disease, the USDA actively managed the control effort following initial management by the state.

Animal health control efforts will be looking at the various diseases to plot the course for the future. Salmonellosis which is probably the most widespread of pathogenic bacteria remains a problem in cattle, sheep and horses. The disease can cause a wide spectrum of conditions in animals, ranging from infection without clinical signs to a number of life threatening conditions, and can be spread to humans. Several outbreaks were identified which caused significant losses. The division will continue to monitor this disease to take appropriate control measures when necessary.

A group of "emerging" diseases also occupied the division. Lyme disease, first recognized as a human disease in New Jersey in 1978, has become relatively common in dogs and horses. Because of the possible relationships and the possible use of animals as biological monitors the division cooperated with the Department of Health in attempting to better define the disease.

Similarly, the division investigated cases of Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever which has been introduced to the state in recent years. It attacks humans, mainly, but also affects dogs, young sheep and rodents. In humans it varies from a mild to life threatening problem. Because it affects the cells of blood vessels, it causes rashes, joint swelling and pain, flu-like depression, loss of appetite and fever.

In addition, the division served on a task force to develop a program to help define and control parrot fever.

Division of Dairy Industry

Woodson W. Moffett, Jr., Director

Each New Jersey dairy farmer and each consumer benefits from activities of the Division of Dairy Industry. Dairy farmers are assured of fair prices and accurate payment, while consumers receive an adequate supply of nutritious milk at reasonable prices.

To provide such benefits, the division enforces four New Jersey statutes: the Milk Control Act, the Milk Dealer Bonding Law, the Butterfat Testing Law and the School Milk Purchase Act.

MILK SUPPLY AND DEMAND

During fiscal year 1986, New Jersey's dairy farmers produced 465 million pounds of milk with a raw market value of $59 million—down 5.1 percent from the previous year. New Jersey's consumers purchased 1868 million pounds of milk during the year, 3 percent more than the prior year.

Excess milk production has plagued the dairy industry nationwide, and during 1985 Congress adopted the Food Security Act which provided for a whole herd buyout program. This program was designed to reduce the national dairy herd by one million milk cows and reduce milk production by approximately 10 percent. Under this program, 34 New Jersey dairy farmers, producing almost seven percent of New Jersey's milk agreed to go out of the dairy business. In return for their agreement to dispose of their herds, they will be paid $4.525 million over a five year period—an average of $14.67 per hundredweight of milk produced during the base year.

On the processing side of New Jersey's milk supply, pressures continue to build for increased efficiencies in the processing and distribution of milk.

As a result of these pressures, the number of milk processing plants located in New Jersey continues to decline. Of the 17 milk processing plants in operation during fiscal year 1986, six are small operations.

Although the division licensed 343 milk dealers in 1985-86, many are one truck operators serving small stores and consumers. However, even though only 11 milk processing plants of substance remain in business in New Jersey, some of those remaining are broadening their base of operation through acquisitions in other states. As a result, New Jersey's milk processing companies include some of the largest in the nation.

Also, during the year, New Jersey processing plants continued their effort to expand their operations into New York. New York's restrictive licensing policy has generally prevented such expansion, but one dealer was successful in obtaining a license for some additional area in the state; and another New Jersey operator made a major New York plant acquisition during the year.

New Jersey's consumers spent $21 million less than the average paid by their neighbors in New York and Philadelphia for an equivalent amount of milk and $30 million less than prices paid by consumers nationwide.

At the retail level, 1985-86 also saw some consolidations. One vertically integrated operation acquired two convenience store groups, to become the largest convenience store operator in New Jersey.

CONSUMER MILK PRICES

The milk control program, as it relates to consumers, focuses on the need to maintain a competitive market climate, free from predatory trade practices. A liberal licensing policy, which encourages entry of qualified dealers into the marketplace and aggressive enforcement of a regulation prohibiting the sale of milk below cost and other predatory trade practices has provided such a climate.

During 1985-86, New Jersey's consumers spent an estimated $390 million for fluid milk (excluding cream and yogurt) $21 million less than the average paid by their neighbors in Philadelphia and New York City for an equivalent amount of milk and $30 million less than prices paid by consumers nationwide. To maintain the stable market that permitted consumers to claim the benefits of New Jersey's milk control programs, division staff conducted 14 field audits of major milk dealers and 2800 field investigations and surveys. Forty-two hearings were held concerning violations of the Milk Control Act and regulations of the division and penalties totalling $4937 were assessed.

Regulations prohibiting the sale of milk below cost—the key element to New Jersey's effective milk program—were challenged in late 1984. The claim was that the regulation was unconstitutional because it did not require that sales below cost be made with the intent or effect of injuring competitors or substantially lessening competition. However, the division's position is that in an industry affected with the public interest, this is not a necessary element. The matter remains before the Appellate Division of the Superior Court, and the division continues to enforce the regulation while the issue is on appeal.

The regulation prohibiting the sale of milk below cost best addresses the need for some type of economic regulation of the dairy industry. In the absence of such regulation, there is a tendency for price wars to occur, accompanied by predatory trade practices and destructive competition. Long periods of destructive competition are followed by increased prices and unreasonable profits by those remaining in business.

MILK PRODUCER SERVICES

A primary function of New Jersey's milk control program is the division's joint federal/state regulations, which control minimum prices to dairy farmers.

Prices to dairy farmers were sharply lower during 1985-86, as a result of the surplus milk production nationwide, but one provision of the 1985 Food Security Act provided for some increase in Class I prices to dairy farmers.

As a result of lengthy hearings in late 1983, proposed changes were recommended which would add 20 Northeastern Pennsylvania counties to one of New Jersey's two marketing areas. The amendments were challenged in court and final disposition was not made during fiscal year 1986.

To assure that dairy farmers receive accurate payment for the higher butterfat contained in their milk, the division licenses weighers and samplers of milk. As a prerequisite to the renewal of their licenses, the division conducted training programs in cooperation with the Food Science Department, Cook College. Also, during the year 9750 butterfat tests were conducted to insure accurate payment to farmers, and the division continued to bond all milk dealers buying directly from New Jersey farmers.

Under its licensing and enforcement program the division processed 10,138 license applications and received license revenues totalling $381,632 during the year.

The division's Market Research and Economic Analysis unit collected, analyzed and published comprehensive information on the New Jersey dairy industry for dairy farmers, public libraries, dairy industry researchers, government officials and other people who need industry information.

Frrrrresh!
JERSEY FRESH

Division of Markets

John J. Repko, Director

Thanks to an expanded and refined Jersey Fresh program that moved into television advertising, the department's marketing program reached new heights in promoting the state's fresh and delicious farm products.

New Jersey farmers and consumers reaped the benefits of this marketing program, together with other marketing strategies administered by the Division of Markets during fiscal year 1986.

The division not only aids farmers to effectively market their farm products, it promotes the state's growing horse industry and coordinates the distribution of federally donated foods for New Jersey's needy citizens, schools, hospitals and other institutional settings.

MARKET PROGRAMS

In its efforts to increase consumer awareness and subsequent demand for New Jersey farm products, the Jersey Fresh program was designed to include all related facets, from the farm to the retail industry, all tied to the central Jersey Fresh theme.

Fiscal year 1986 marked a major move into television for Jersey Fresh with two, 30-second commercials aired beginning in June, 1986. The commercials praised the goodness of New Jersey farm products to consumers in New Jersey, New York, Philadelphia and Boston and were scheduled so they would air featuring specific commodities which were available to consumers.

Prior to the use of the television commercials, the Jersey Fresh program completed the 1985 farm production season using more than 1200 60-second Jersey Fresh radio commercials to inform the public about local New Jersey commodities that were in season.

Yet another facet of the program, some 550 Jersey Fresh billboards appeared throughout New Jersey's most heavily traveled roads to encourage consumers to buy Jersey Fresh products.

Additionally, the retail sector be-

came more involved in the program, through names on billboards, taglines at the end of radio and television commercials and special Jersey Fresh events.

Under the Jersey Fresh program $125,000 in matching funds were awarded to 44 specific agricultural organizations or commodity groups so they would be able to tie-in Jersey Fresh with their individual product promotions.

The Jersey Fresh marketing campaign worked hand-in-hand with the Jersey Fresh quality grading program, that is administered by the department's Division of Regulatory Services, and which encourages the selling of consistent, high quality products.

A Gallup Poll taken at the end of the 1985 farm season backed up the success of the Jersey Fresh program. According to the survey, chainstore buyers said that since the Jersey Fresh program began they have increased their use of New Jersey farm products, when in season, from 12 percent to 20 percent. And, they expect that amount to increase to 25 percent by the end of 1986. In addition, the Gallup Poll showed that 66 percent of the consumers surveyed strongly agreed that New Jersey produce is fresher and 50 percent strongly agreed that New Jersey produce tastes better. Also, consumer awareness of the program rose from 7 percent in the first year of the campaign to 17 percent in 1985.

The division also maintained many other marketing efforts during the fiscal year which complemented the Jersey Fresh program. Efforts were made to encourage additional direct marketing efforts by farmers, such as roadside stands, urban tailgate markets and pick-your-own operations.

Another promotion council—the Wine Advisory Promotion Council—was added to the department. This council will be using funds from taxes on wines to promote New Jersey wines.

Expansion of export trade was a focus of the newly-released New Jersey Export Directory which lists agriculturally related businesses which intend to export their product lines. The directory was sent to wholesale buyers in this country and overseas.

The division worked together with members of other Department of Agriculture divisions to help resolve two outstanding issues of various food processors. Specifically, the department team helped to resolve vegetative waste and waste water permit charges. In this way, the department is working to keep existing food processors in New Jersey to provide yet another market for the state's farmers.

To ensure that equitable and profitable marketing decisions can be made by farmers, the division collected and distributed price and volume information of New Jersey fruits, vegetables, livestock and feed that were marketed. Prices were reported on seven major crops and 50 other fruit and vegetable crops sold at auction, as well as sod and tomatoes for processing.

The season average package prices at the major agricultural auction cooperative, compiled at the end of June, 1986, was $6.08, up $1.27 from the 1985 figure of the same time.

Still another effort by the division is working with the 21 fairs throughout the state to promote agricultural and educational events. Through funds provided by the department, the fairs provide visitors with information about the agricultural heritage in the state, as well as current agricultural programs. The 20th anniversary of the New Jersey Flower and Garden Show provided another arena to provide information about agriculture and the department's biological control of crop pests was featured.

During 1986 the fairs had increased crowds showing the great public interest in agricultural and related activities.

HORSE BREEDING AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

During the past year this program has continued to encourage the breeding of some of the nation's top horses here in the Garden State through its unique breeder awards, which New Jersey was the first to institute. The program was also broadened through innovative promotions and public relations events.

New Jersey horse owners benefitted financially from this program with $239,975 paid for standardbred breeder awards; $861,475 for thoroughbred breeder awards; $18,100 for thoroughbred mare and foal show awards; $71,157 for pleasure horse breeder awards and $18,250 for all breed horse show awards.

Another effort to aid the horse industry was a new program to train

people who are out of work in methods of caring for horses. This program has dual benefits. People can potentially gain new careers and horse owners will be able to have a reliable, trained workforce. The program was co-sponsored by the Departments of Agriculture and Labor, New Jersey Standardbred Breeders and Owners Association and Brookdale College where the training is taking place.

Funds for the first state-sponsored horse park in New Jersey were received which will allow the department to complete initial stages of development for this public facility. The Horse Park was previewed in August, 1985 with the official opening slated for early 1987. The Horse Park will include show rings and a building for judges, announcers and the press. It will hold one and two day horse shows and also other kinds of shows for the general public.

According to a Gallup Poll, chainstore buyers said that since the Jersey Fresh program began they have increased their use of New Jersey farm products, when in season, from 12 to 20 percent. And, they expect that amount to increase to 25 percent by the end of 1986.

SIRE STAKES

The New Jersey Sire Stakes program which was designed to improve the quantity and quality of New Jersey standardbreds, continues as one of the most productive in the world with 144 races at both the fair level and at the pari-mutuel tracks for purses of over $6 million. In addition, there were restricted races for New Jersey sired performers which added another $3 million to that figure.

Some of the best standardbred stallions in the world are currently numbered among the 94 registered stallions and nearly 3700 mares are bred each year. A record number of over 1900 yearlings are expected to be nominated to the Sire Stakes program during 1986.

Because of the successes of the Sire Stakes program, New Jersey continues to attract top quality stallions and the demand for New Jersey sired yearlings is well above the national average. Many standardbred breeding and training facilities have been established in the state because of the Sire Stakes program.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION

This program helps to reduce the federal surplus of domestic farm products while at the same time provides food to qualified participating individuals. The department is the central receiving and distribution hub for all federal food commodities allocated to New Jersey.

By managing and coordinating the distribution of surplus foods the department helped to provide nutritious foods to more than 525,000 needy families and 575,000 students, elderly people and other institutionalized people.

In fiscal year 1986, 34.6 million pounds of food valued at more than $20.1 million was allocated to help support schools, institutional feedings and summer food service programs. The school lunch program currently feeds on the average 513,520 students daily. The institutional program feeds 37,954 people daily while the summer feeding programs feed more than 23,876 daily.

The New Jersey Sire Stakes program continued as one of the most productive in the world with 144 races at both the fair level and pari-mutuel tracks for purses of over $6 million.

An additional 5.1 million pounds of food valued at $6.8 million was distributed through the Temporary Emergency Feeding Assistance Program, serving an average of 525,000 families. Foods distributed included processed American cheese, non-fat dry milk, honey, rice, cornmeal, flour and butter.

The total of all foods distributed through the food distribution program exceeded 39.7 million pounds valued at more than $26.9 million for fiscal year 1986.

Another effort by the department to help meet the nutrition needs of the state was participation on the Governor's Commission on Hunger in New Jersey which is identifying areas of concern related to food and nutrition deficiencies in state residents. The final report of the commission is expected soon.

Division of Plant Industry

William W. Metterhouse, Director

The division's biological insect control program continued to be a national leader among states in efforts to protect farmers, consumers and the environment through an aggressive program using natural biological means to control harmful crop pests. This program is essential because of the $10 million in losses due to voracious insect pests chewing their way through the state's food and other crops.

This is one of the division's many efforts which also include monitoring plants for insect and disease pests and supervising the cooperative gypsy moth aerial treatment program. In addition, it inspects nurseries to ensure plants sold to consumers are healthy and it inspects bee colonies to ensure that quality bees are available to pollinate many of the state's fruit and vegetable crops.

The division also maintains a vigilant seed surveillance program which works to ensure that seeds sold to farmers and consumers throughout the state meet specified standards.

All of these programs combined make up the Division of Plant Industry which works to protect the interests of farmers and consumers and to help ensure wholesome, plentiful farm crops each year.

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL PROGRAMS

This is one of the state's major efforts to control plant and forest pests. It is particularly important where insects have developed a resistance to chemical pesticides. It also reduces the use and amount of chemical pesticides needed on food grown in the state.

The division's pest management program uses biological pest controls to help farmers develop the best possible methods for raising crops with the least amount of interference from destructive pests.

Under the biological program, beneficial insects are reared in the department's new insect rearing laboratory, to be used against harmful pests that attack crops in the state. The beneficial insects are verified by the USDA as harmless to vegetation, humans and animals, but they save farmers millions of dollars in pesticide costs and reduce the use of pesticides on some crops by up to 96 percent.

The biological control and pest

management program concentrated during the year on eight pests affecting agriculture and forests. These were the gypsy moth, alfalfa weevil, Mexican bean beetle, Colorado potato beetle, cereal leaf beetle, musk thistle, European corn borer and the European red mite. These programs alone are contributing to a savings of about $6 million in reduced pesticide use.

A small wasp has continued to be successful in helping soybean growers fight the Mexican bean beetle. Although there were some areas that needed additional wasps released due to large beetle populations, no chemical treatment was necessary in any fields in which nursery plots were present.

During the past year an imported egg parasite of the Colorado potato beetle was laboratory-reared and released in cooperation with Rutgers University. Evaluation of the parasite release study in a 1.3 acre commercial eggplant field indicated that 70 to 80 percent of the beetles were prevented from damaging the eggplant field. Plans are underway to broaden the scope of releases on commercial farms.

The laboratory is producing a native predator in support of New Jersey apple orchards which are presently experiencing outbreaks of European red mite. The beneficial insect was tested on two orchards. After testing it was determined that this native predator has great potential as a control tool against the red mite. It will be subject to further study and research and pilot testing will be continued.

And, in efforts to attack the gypsy moth, four species of insects which are parasites of the gypsy moth were reared in the department laboratory and released. Presently nine types of insects which are parasites to the moth and one predator are established in the environment. The interaction of these species in connection with other factors play an important role in increasing the time between major gypsy moth outbreaks.

New beneficial parasite species are continually being produced, released, and evaluated in an effort to establish additional insects which could increase the biological pressure against the gypsy moth, the number one New Jersey forest defoliator.

GYPSY MOTH SPRAYING

Gypsy moth caterpillars have become an increasing public nuisance causing damage to thousands of acres of trees in the state. While the division seeks out natural predators to gypsy moth caterpillars which cause significant tree loss in the state, it also recognizes that when gypsy moth cycles are at a peak, selective aerial spray treatments may be required.

The division coordinates the gypsy moth spray program which is a voluntary program involving state, local and county governments and the U.S. Forest Service. Under the program, the division conducts surveys of infested areas, notifies local municipalities of recommended acreage for treatment, and supervises the actual spray application. The municipalities which choose to participate administer the legal aspects, resident notification, finances and aerial treatment contracts. The U.S. Forest Service provides about half the funding for the program, with the remainder paid by the local municipalities.

The beneficial insects are verified by the USDA as harmless to vegetation, animals and humans but they save farmers millions of dollars in pesticide costs and reduce the use of pesticides on some crops by up to 96 percent.

The gypsy moth survey taken in August, 1985 showed that 289,035 acres of hardwood trees were defoliated, an increase of 75 percent over 1984 defoliation.

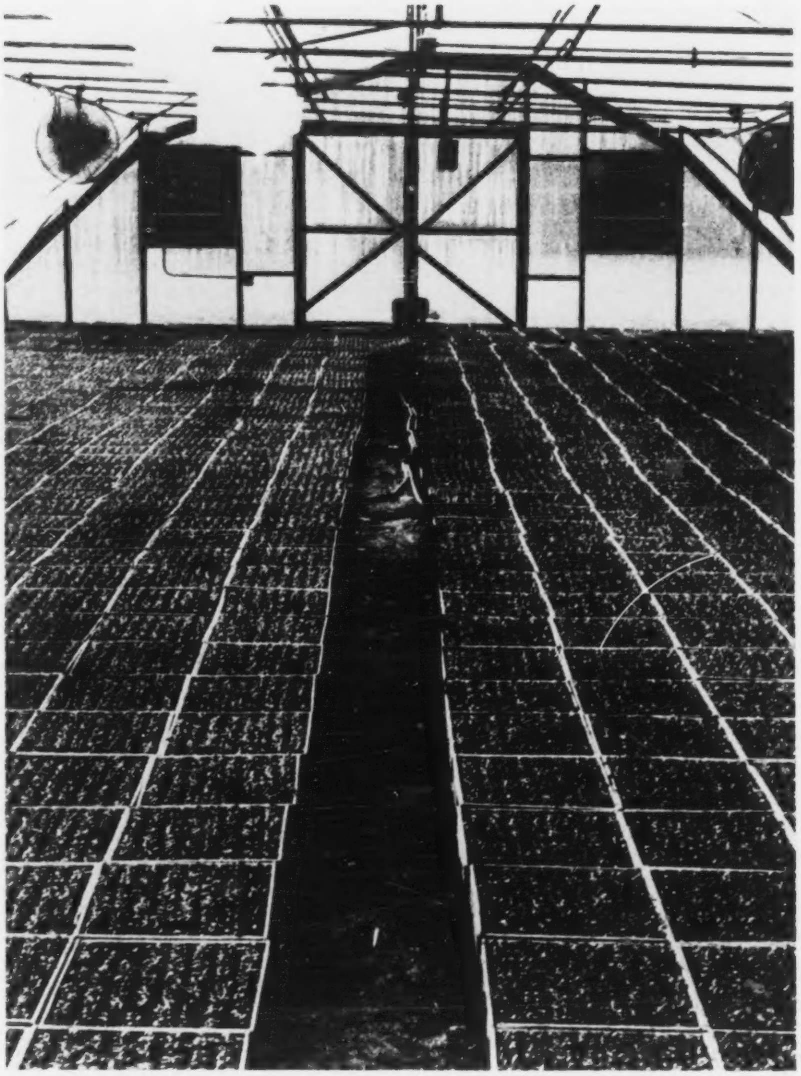
For the Spring 1986 program 43 municipalities and 4 agencies participated in the department's aerial spray program using the biological insecticide Bacillus thuringiensis. A total of 63,797 acres were treated, up from the 39,922 acres treated in 1985.

NURSERY INSPECTION

Under the nursery inspection program, nursery plants grown in the state and certain plants shipped into the state are inspected and certified to ensure they are not carrying harmful plant pests and diseases into New Jersey. In addition, the division inspected plants that are to be shipped to other countries to certify for those countries that New Jersey's plants are free of pests.

Certification is granted only when the department is satisfied that the nursery stock is free of insects and diseases, which is an assurance to consumers who buy certified nursery stock. Certificates were issued to 972 nurseries and 436 dealers in nursery stock.

In other actions, the division provided services to blueberry growers in the state who ship fresh blueberries to California. To meet California requirements, each shipment was required to be fumigated to keep pests out of that state. By monitoring the fumigation treatment and issuing a phytosanitary certificate for each shipment, the division has helped 62,000 cartons of blueberries to be shipped. This is about 28 truckloads of blueberries worth about $750,000.



BEE INSPECTION

On a yearly basis, the division surveys bee colonies in the state, taking samples from all major apiaries and numerous small beekeepers, to test for tracheal mites, a serious disease of bees. A quality supply of bees are important to New Jersey's agriculture for purposes of pollinating many of the crops.

During the year, all of the 2034 bee colonies sampled in New Jersey and tested for tracheal mites, were negative for the mite.

The division also inspects bees being brought into the state to assure the quality of New Jersey bees are not threatened by diseases imported by other bees. Approximately 6000 colonies of honeybees were moved from Georgia and Louisiana into New Jersey in the spring of 1986 for blueberry pollination, all of which were found negative for the mite.

SEED CERTIFICATION AND CONTROL

The division serves both farmers and gardeners of the state by providing three basic services.

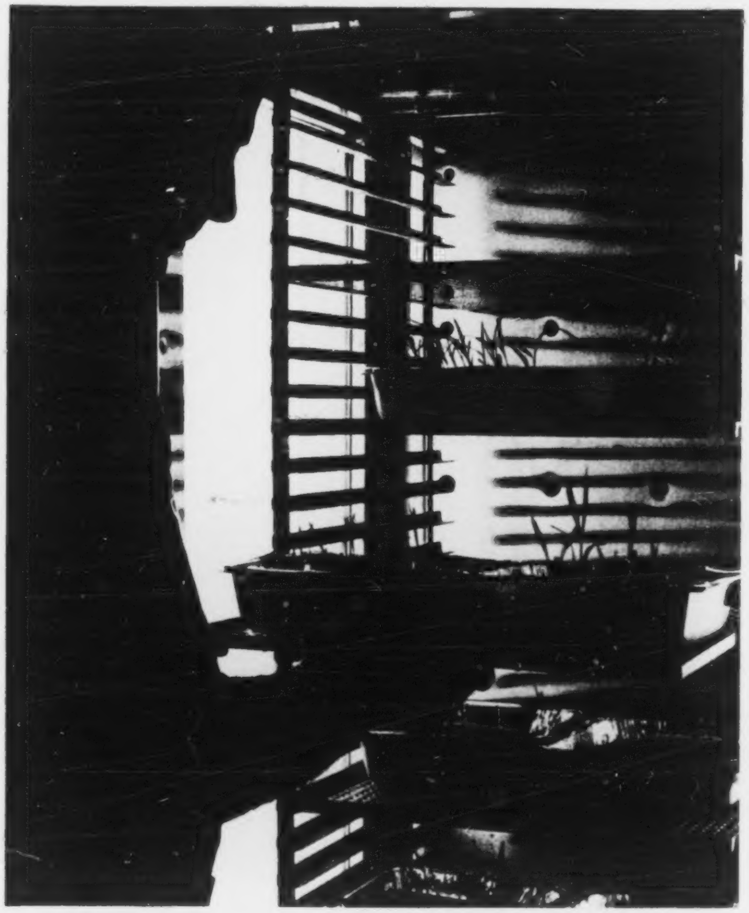
It ensures that the seed available

to consumers is of good quality and truthfully labeled. It offers a certification service to growers of seed and lawn grass sod, and, it certifies turfgrass sod for New Jersey sod farms.

The division tested 1173 samples of vegetable, flower and agricultural seed and found 95.9 percent in compliance with the standards. Seed which was not in compliance was removed from sale.

In 1985, 5673 acres were certified for seed growers, made up of the following: 1142 acres of wheat, 1269 of barley and 3262 of soybeans.

The division also certified turfgrass sod for New Jersey sod farms. In 1985, 1441 acres were entered into the certification program which requires that certified seed of approved varieties be grown under weed, disease, and insect controlled conditions.



PLANT PATHOLOGY

A pilot project with the Newark Urban Gardening Program surveyed community and backyard gardens in Newark, adjacent to New Jersey's biggest ports and found no new or exotic pests. This is significant because vessels in ports are often carriers of imported pests into other countries. And imported pests are often the most damaging to agriculture.

In addition, nearly 54 million vegetable transplants brought into New Jersey from out of state were inspected for plant pests and diseases. Pepper, tomato, leek, sweet potato, escarole, cabbage and endive plants were inspected. While none were rejected for pest plant problems some were rejected for excessive heating in transit and failure to have certification tags.

New procedures were tested and used to further safeguard peach growers from buying virus infecting peach trees. By screening nurseries for nematodes which carry the virus and by using a specialized testing procedure, the department can verify if trees are free of the disease.

Cloning of virus-tested blueberry varieties continued in the tissue culture laboratory to increase the production capability of virus free and new varieties. Two more varieties were released by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to the division laboratory, bringing the total of 11 varieties of blueberries in culture. An improvement in the rooting procedure has increased the production of plants.

Division of Regulatory Services

Robert C. Fringer, Director

Fiscal year 1986 marked a year of significant growth for the department's Jersey Fresh quality grading program which is administered by the division. The grading program is a key goal of the department as it is aimed at helping Garden State farmers remain competitive and economically viable.

The grading program is one of many services provided by the division which works to aid farmers and marketers of perishable commodities; ensures consumers have high quality fruits, vegetables, egg and poultry products; protects New Jersey farmers from unfair trade practices; and guarantees high quality, properly labeled animal feeds, fertilizers and liming materials.

JERSEY FRESH QUALITY GRADING

The Jersey Fresh quality grading label was initiated to work hand-in-hand with the Jersey Fresh advertising campaign. Not only is the state promoting New Jersey farm products, but also, through the grading program, is working to ensure that uniform, quality products are available.

By doing so, New Jersey farm products will become even more desirable, which will benefit New Jersey farmers.

The initial phase of the program at the close of 1985 was successful with more than 100,000 containers of fresh produce packed using the Jersey Fresh quality label and sold by 22 licensed packers. Five commodities—iceberg lettuce, eggplant, cucumbers, sweet peppers and peaches—could be packed using the label in 1985. Based on the success of the program, eight additional fruits and vegetables were added to the list of products covered by the program. Beginning with the 1986 season farmers who grew blueberries, cabbage, sweet corn, common green onions, sweet potatoes, white potatoes, summer, fall and winter type squash and fresh market tomatoes could also participate in the program.

New Jersey growers have been enthusiastic about the program. As of June 30, 1986, 34 growers had already signed up to participate in the program with preliminary indications showing that many more would sign up by the end of the 1986 season. Not only did the packer participation increase by 50 percent, but the volume of fruits and vegetables being sold using the label increased tenfold.

Quality Grading . . . Not only did the packer participation increase by 50 percent, but the volume of fruits and vegetables being sold using the label increased tenfold.

To be eligible for the program all commodities must be grown in New Jersey. Vegetables must meet the U.S. No. 1 Grade standard with the following exceptions: Sweet corn must be U.S. Fancy, cabbage must be U.S. No. 1, and white and sweet potatoes must be U.S. Extra No. 1.

COMMODITY INSPECTION AND GRADING

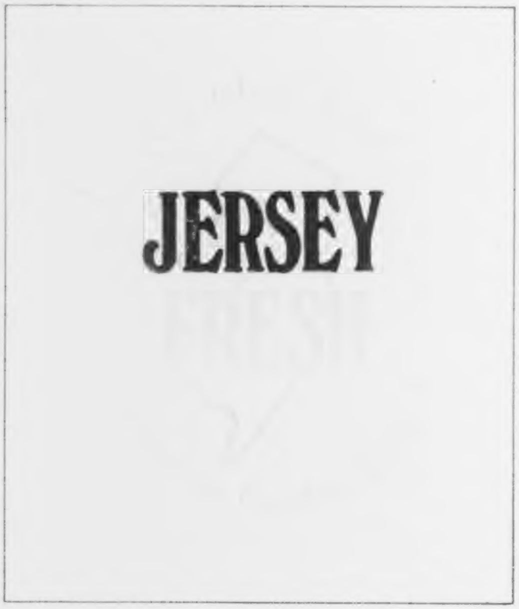
The division routinely aids commerce and protects the interests of shoppers by inspecting eggs, and turkey and chicken products to certify they are labeled with the correct grade or quality. The division inspected and certified 993,871 cases of eggs during the year, 29.4 million pounds of turkey and 76.5 million pounds of chicken. In addition, division and federal employees supervised 181.5 million pounds of processed egg products.

In other efforts to protect consumers, some 544 unannounced inspections were made to registered New Jersey egg handlers under the Federal Egg Products Inspection Act. These visits resulted in the removal of 24,885 dozens of eggs from trade channels because of failure to conform to required standards.

Retail packages of eggs were inspected at the store level to ensure that established standards were being met for the grade and size weight class which appeared on the container. Penalties collected for non-compliance were forwarded to the General Treasury, partially offsetting program costs.

In another area, the processors, growers, shippers and buyers of fresh produce marketed through interstate and intrastate commerce rely on the division's fruit and vegetable grading and inspecting program. The inspections that are made certify the grade of the fresh produce at the time. Inspections were made on 45.2 million pounds of produce to ensure it met specified standards. Most of these shipments contained apples, cabbage, lettuce, cucumbers and potatoes. Processing inspections for grade were performed on 138.7 million pounds of various fruits and vegetables.

The division certified six storage rooms at three New Jersey controlled atmosphere storage facilities during the fiscal year. Thirty visits were made to check the storage records on 66,439 bushels of apples.



AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY

The division's expanded activity into the analyses of samples associated with adulterated animal feed and other toxins provided much needed analytical service to the poultry, livestock and equine industries in New Jersey. Interdivisional coordination allowed this unit to analyze samples submitted by the Division of Animal Health in instances where there were suspicions of feed contamination or accidental poisonings affecting livestock health.

Through sampling, inspection, laboratory analysis and enforcement actions the division protected crop yields and promoted animal growth by maintaining and insuring the quality of fertilizers, commercial feeds and liming materials in New Jersey.

The division continued to survey for toxins in animal feeds and feed ingredients, however, all tests indicated that the feeds met FDA standards. The division continued to reinforce the accuracy and precision of its results by checking sample programs with the Association of American Feed Control Officials and the Association of American Plant Food Control Officials.

During the year 622 firms dealing in commercial feeds, fertilizers and liming materials registered with the division. The division examined 4443 lots of commercial feeds, fertilizers and liming materials and other agricultural commodities. Of 928 commercial feed samples analyzed, seven percent were found in violation. Twenty percent of 846 fertilizer samples and six percent of 48 liming material samples collected for analysis were found in violation. The manufacturers of products found to be in violation were fined.

Penalties of $2400 were assessed and collected for feed and lime violations and $17,225 in penalties were assessed and collected for fertilizer violations. Of that $11,410 was forwarded to the state treasurer and $5815 was refunded to consumers. No levels of toxicity were found that surpassed safe levels in the analyses performed.

The division participated in a national program for monitoring livestock and poultry feed contaminants which is targeted at natural poisons and pesticide residues. A total of 164 analyses were performed in the division's agricultural chemistry laboratory for these toxic materials on various feed samples and animal tissues. Results of these tests were submitted to the Natural Feed Contaminant Data Center in Mississippi for national distribution. No levels of toxicity were found that surpassed safe levels in the analyses performed.

LICENSING AND BONDING

To provide some economic protection to New Jersey farmers who sell products to dealers on a credit basis through the New Jersey Licensing and Bonding Law, licenses were issued to 206 produce dealers, 26 shell egg dealers, 2 live poultry dealers and 50 hay, grain and straw dealers.

Other licenses totaled 633. License fees, registration and tonnage inspection fees, in addition to the feed, lime and fertilizer penalties, totaled $175,736 which was forwarded to the state treasurer. Farmers filed three claims totaling $26,000 during the year. They were all settled informally without action against the sureties of the licensee.

Division of Rural Resources

Richard D. Chumney, Director

The Division of Rural Resources strengthened its efforts to conserve soil and water resources, retain farms and farmers, develop the fish and seafood industry and provide economic development services. These efforts underscored the department's commitment to a vital agriculture industry which benefits all the people in the state.

NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

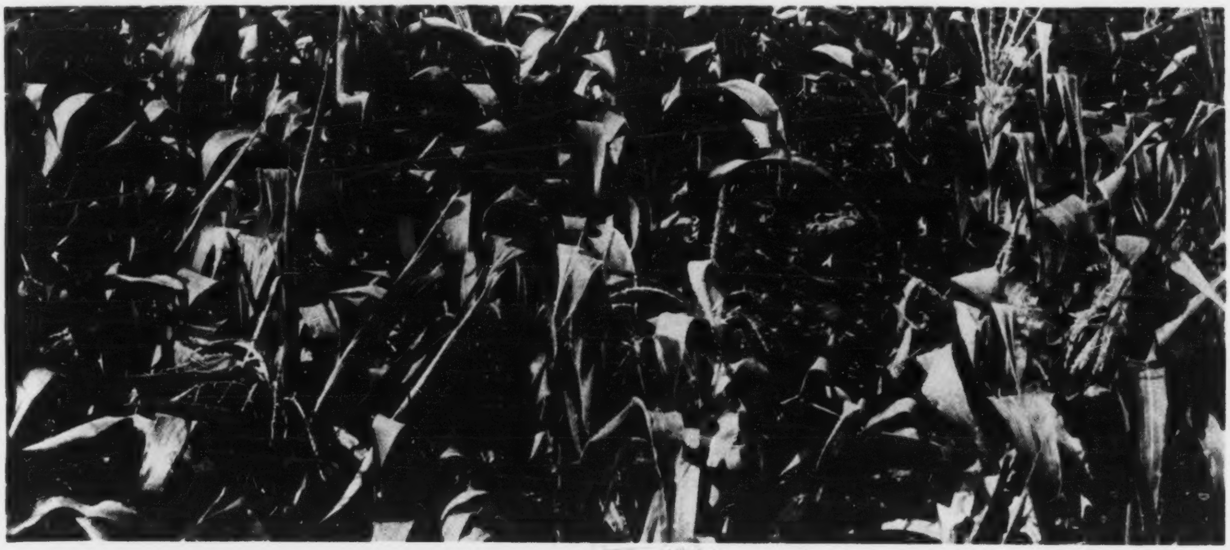
Based on its commitment to conserving the state's natural resources, technical and financial assistance was provided to landowners in fiscal year 1986 to control soil erosion, improve water management and control non-point source pollution problems.

These programs are managed by the State Soil Conservation Committee and 16 local soil conservation districts, with the cooperation of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service and other federal agencies.

Under the program, conservation plans were drawn-up for nearly 43,000 acres of farmland during the year. And, conservation measures such as conservation tillage, strip cropping, terraces, diversions, and waterways, have been installed on nearly 80,000 acres, thus preventing the loss of 264,120 tons of soil from farmlands. In 1985 more than 137,000 acres of farmland were planted using reduced tillage methods to control soil erosion. Average soil losses on farmlands have been reduced to less than six tons per acre per year as a result of these activities.

Under one of the department's more urban-oriented programs, soil erosion and sediment controls were applied to 27,000 acres of land undergoing development. Under state law, land disturbances caused by urban development must have a soil erosion plan approved by the local soil conservation district. Before construction, the local districts must certify that adequate conservation measures are planned for the area. During construction the districts must also assure that the development is in compliance with the soil erosion plan. During the year, over 3700 plans were approved by the districts and nearly 4000 completed projects were found in compliance. Projects are required to be in compliance before certificates of occupancy can be issued.

Other efforts to improve water quality in the state were targeted to various watersheds with improved soil and water management in problem areas. Preliminary planning was started on the Crosswicks Creek and Blacks Creek watersheds, and the Navesink River watershed, now in operation, is expected to reduce sediment and bacterial pollution through conservation practices on farmlands. Work continued on existing watershed projects in the Assunpink Creek, Clove Brook and Upper Salem River watersheds. These programs help control soil erosion and animal waste runoff, as well as



provide flood protection.

Soil conservation efforts were further boosted during the year by a provision of the state's farmland preservation program which allows 50 percent cost-sharing for soil and water conservation improvements to landowners who are active in the program. Completed projects include efficient irrigation systems, sod waterways, surface and underground drainage systems, water impoundment reservoirs, sediment, erosion and water control structures and animal waste control facilities.

Proposed projects must be approved by local soil conservation districts and the State Soil Conservation Committee before approval can be granted for state cost sharing by the State Agriculture Development Committee. As of June 30, 1986, 37 projects in seven counties had been approved.

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

By encouraging growth in the agribusiness sector this unit is working to create new capital investments in the state's rural areas. In many instances, that means working with federal, state, local, public and private agencies.

Of concern to the department has been the shrinking numbers of food processing plants in the state. This unit, together with staff from other Department of Agriculture divisions, was successful in working on behalf of existing food processors located in the state. After several months of negotiations with another state agency, food processing plants now have a streamlined procedure for applying natural, organic, non-contaminant food processing waste, such as tomato skins and seeds, to nearby farmland. The new regulations will save the processors between $75,000 and $100,000 annually in landfill fees.

This regulation not only will aid processors in trimming production costs which will help them to compete with other companies in neighboring states, but it will also help the state in its critical need to conserve landfill space for other types of waste materials.

In other actions, New Jersey farmers became eligible for expanded crop insurance coverage thanks to continued efforts by the department. The crop insurance coverage was extended to apples, peaches, potatoes, processing sweet corn and processing tomatoes which represents an almost 100 percent increase in crop coverage, the greatest increase for any state in the nation.

Meanwhile, the division continued to work with the Board of Public Utilities and major utility companies so that equitable electric tariffs for farm users can be established. And, a joint effort by the Departments of Agriculture and Community Affairs and the New Jersey Farm Bureau has been launched to amend the state uniform construction code to more accurately reflect the true use and nature of agricultural buildings.

FISH AND SEAFOOD DEVELOPMENT

Promoting the state's growing fish and seafood industry was the major focus of this unit. A pilot project of the Department of Agriculture and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey has successfully raised about 10,000 Nile Perch, to near market size. This project, which was to determine if certain fish species can be raised in a controlled environment, is making good progress.

In efforts to help the state's seafood industry expand its sales, a series of workshops and conferences were held in such areas as aquaculture planning, fish and seafood exporting, and selling seafood to the institutional market.

In addition, seafood was promoted through regional, national and international food trade shows and promotional literature and a film on the New Jersey fishing industry, were produced. The film entitled "New Jersey Seafood" was a joint project with New Jersey Public Television.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE

Formerly known as the Crop Reporting Service, the National Agricultural Statistics Service has changed its name to more accurately reflect the true purpose of the agency.

This service provided farmers and consumers throughout New Jersey with statistics on crop and livestock production in the state. These estimates are a vital component of the farm income estimates, which in turn, are included in national product and income accounts. Statistics relating to production, price, value, movement, stocks, marketings, quantities processed and other uses of crops, as well as inventories of livestock and their products were compiled and published regularly.

During the year the service conducted 185 statistical surveys which were the basis for official estimates of crops, livestock, poultry, dairy, prices, labor and related agriculture reports. The service also responded to over 1900 requests for data from farm, community, educational, lending and other organizations and groups.

The New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service is jointly funded by the state and federal Departments of Agriculture.

RURAL RESOURCE SERVICES

The rural resource program provided support for the Rural Advisory Council and Right to Farm actions during the year.

The Rural Advisory Council sponsored studies to help strengthen agriculture policies in the future. The studies are being researched by Cook College and include: the effect of state and local policies and regulations on agriculture; farmland assessment; impact of the Pinelands on farm operations inside and outside the area; impact of the Mt. Laurel II decision on converting farmland to development; and updating the 1965 Rutgers farm building code for possible inclusion in the national BOCA construction code.

The division was also actively involved with an agricultural financing task force that was formed by Governor Kean because of concerns for the financial conditions of farmers. In its recommendations, the task force suggested strengthening the state Economic Development Authority's agricultural loan capabilities by appropriating $10 million for a revolving fund for agricultural loans. Such loans would be targeted to full-time farmers seeking to make substantial

investments in their agricultural operations.

In a "Right to Farm" situation, Rockaway Township, Morris County, declared that a farm could not continue its agricultural operation based on a newly established zoning ordinance. The state's position was that under the Right to Farm law, a municipality cannot "zone-out" protected agricultural uses. The Attorney General's office is appealing the new zoning ordinance in an ongoing court case which is expected to be decided in 1987. This case could determine the extent of the powers of the Right to Farm law.

State Agriculture Development Committee

Although independent of the department, the State Agriculture Development Committee functions with assistance from the Division of Rural Resources. This committee is the body which oversees the state's farmland preservation program, and, as such, is at the forefront of many of the efforts that are critical to the future of agriculture in New Jersey.

Significant progress was made during the year with the number of counties which had county agriculture development boards increasing to 14. This is the first official step that has to take place for land to be voluntarily placed in an agriculture retention program.

At the end of the fiscal year 64 landowners in Atlantic, Burlington, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Monmouth, Morris, Salem and Sussex counties had dedicated their land, totaling 8836 acres, in an eight-year farmland retention program.

Once landowners are enrolled in

such programs, they agree to maintain the land in agriculture for at least eight years. Once in the eight-year program, the landowners become eligible for other benefits including cost-sharing for the purchase of development rights and for soil and water conservation improvements.

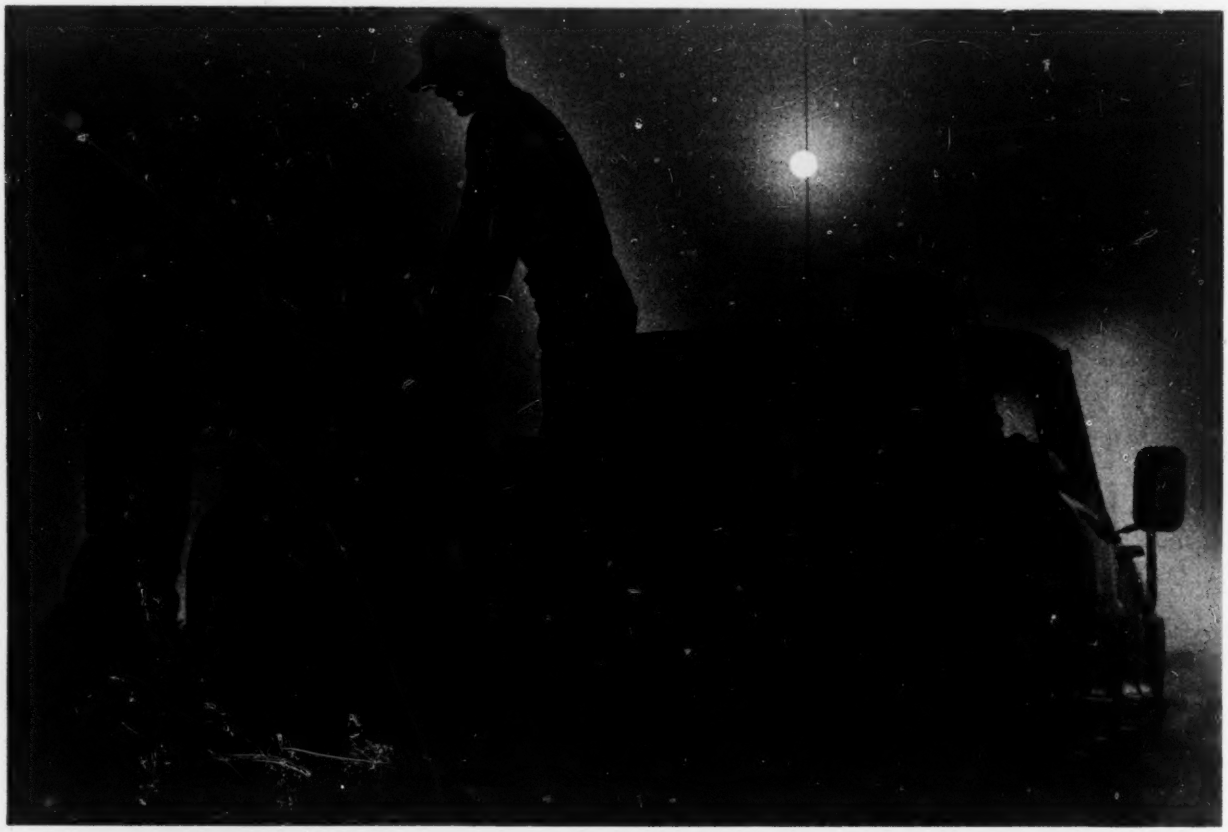
Of the 8836 acres enrolled under the eight-year plan, six farms in Burlington and Hunterdon counties went on to sell the development rights of their land. The 767 acres that made up those six farms now have permanent deed restrictions on the land restricting its use for agriculture—forever. These purchases from the farmland preservation bond fund cost about $500,000 in state funds.

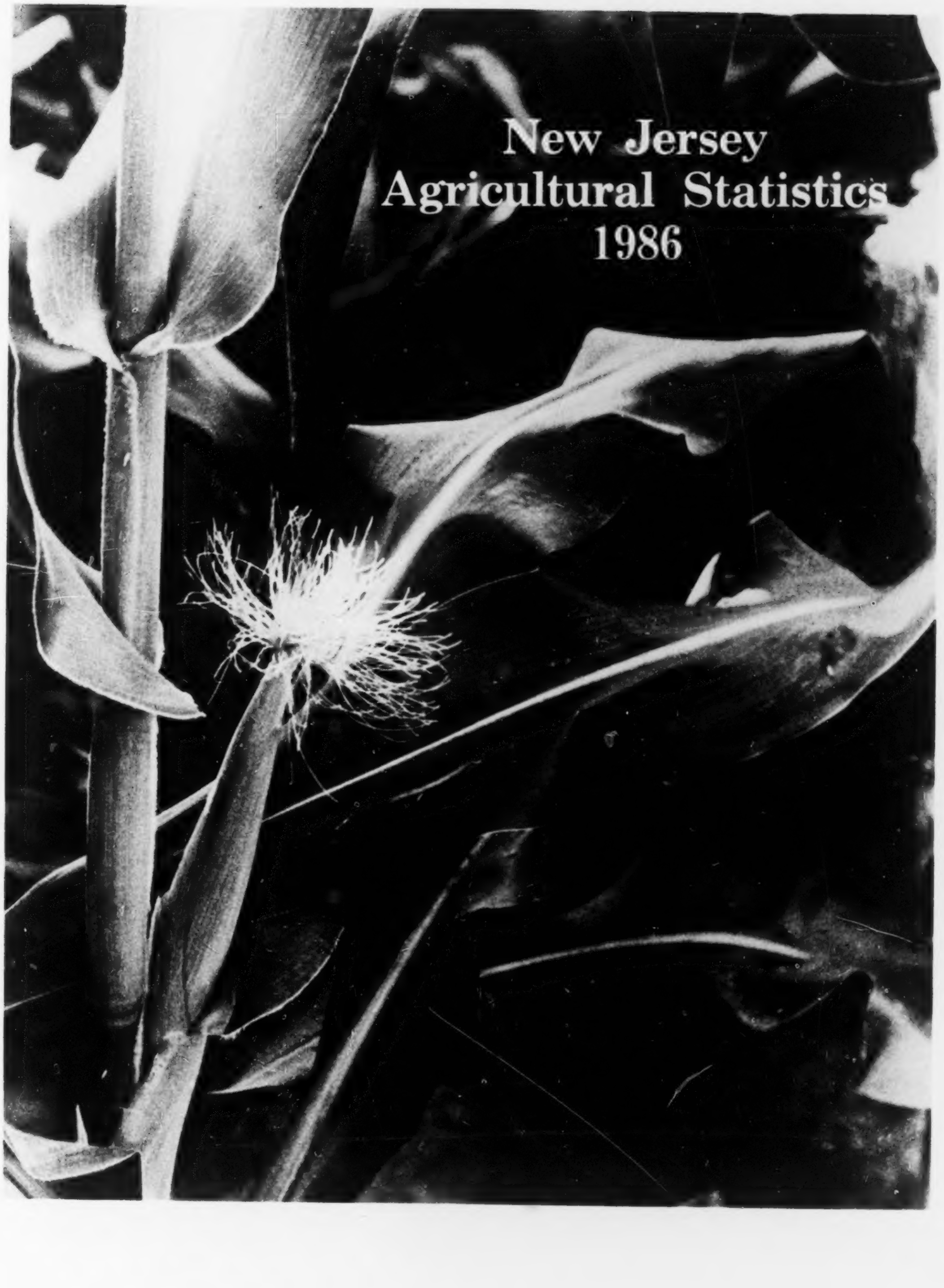
About a dozen applications for purchasing development rights are at various stages of review in Sussex, Hunterdon, Somerset, Monmouth and Gloucester counties.

During this year the committee also approved the first soil and water conservation projects to take place using 50 percent state cost-share funding. Landowners have shown a tremendous response to the soil and water conservation aspect of the program which will improve the quality of the state's preserved farmland. By the end of the fiscal year the committee had obligated $637,312 for approved projects which landowners will be installing over the next three years. Matching funds for the projects are primarily provided by the landowner, but in some cases, the county has agreed to supplement the landowner's portion.

Under the state's Agriculture Retention and Development program, the SADC also arbitrates right-to-farm disputes, approves agricultural development areas identified by counties, provides technical assistance to county agriculture development boards and distributes funds from the Farmland Preservation Bond Act.

A more detailed annual report on the State Agriculture Development Committee will be available in the next few months.





New Jersey Agricultural Statistics 1986

CHRONOLOGY OF NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE

1839	Congress appropriates $1,000 to Patent Office for "collection of agricultural statistics and distribution of seeds."
1841	Using 1840 Agricultural Census as a benchmark, Patent Office issues first crop report. Annual releases continue until 1848.
1862	U.S. Department of Agriculture established.
1863	Division of Statistics formed in USDA as predecessor today's SRS.
1866	Beginning of continuous series of reports on major crops, livestock, and agricultural prices.
1882	Part-time statisticians appointed to develop and maintain group of voluntary crop reporters and provide current information on agriculture.
1892	Now 15,000 farm-reporters provide data for monthly surveys, and 125,000 furnish survey data for annual estimates.
1903	In addition to crop reporters, 61,000 ginners, 24,000 millers and elevator operators, and 22,000 agents of railroads and transportation companies report on agriculture.
1905	Crop Reporting Board, a group of highly qualified agricultural statisticians from Washington D.C. and field offices, established to review information and set national and state estimates.
1908	Monthly reports begin on prices farmers receive for their products.
1909	Congress specifies which crops will be covered in crop report, stipulates issuance times, and requires Secretary of Agriculture to sign report. Statisticians, staff, and other workers prohibited by law from making premature disclosure of crop estimates, issuing false reports, or speculating on commodity market.
1917	Wisconsin signs first formal agreement establishing cooperative Federal-State crop-estimating program. (Agreements in effect with 48 States by 1967.)
1919	South Carolina statistician does first fieldwork on objective measurements of crop acreages (now a significant element in SRS crop estimating).
1925	First 5-year census of agriculture taken; previously taken every 10 years.
1928	Objective measurements for forecasting yield start with cotton; corn and wheat later, but are discontinued at the start of World War II.
1943	Quarterly estimates of grain stocks off farms in mills and elevators begin.
1945	Forerunner of today's enumerative surveys launched with interviews of 20,000 farmers in 158 counties and 42 states concerning farm labor.
1956	First comprehensive farm production expenditures survey conducted.
1961	Objective yield surveys for cotton and corn become operational, providing the CRB with additional indications of yield per acre.
1962	SRS begins use of computers. Data Processing Branch created.
1966	Continuous crop and livestock estimating program enters second century.
1974	SRS participates with NASA and NOAA in the Large Area Crop Inventory Experiment, a major inter-departmental effort to demonstrate the potential of satellite data and weather data for use in worldwide crop production estimation and forecasting for wheat.
1978	AgRISTARS, under of leadership of SRS, developed as an interagency research program to evaluate the potential of aerospace remote sensing data in meeting USDA information needs.
1980	AgRISTARS research program implemented. Research and development continues with SRS assigned a broader research role in addressing worldwide applications.
1982	SRS estimating program modified because of budget constraints. Available resources redirected toward maintaining timely and available data series judged to be the most important in monitoring changes in the agricultural sector.
1983	SRS developed its second comprehensive, long-range plan for improved statistical standards, integrated survey programs, and data management systems.
1986	USDA changes the name of Statistical Reporting Service to National Agricultural Statistics Service to more accurately reflect the purpose of the agency and its broad agricultural focus.

RANK OF NEW JERSEY COUNTIES AND OF STATES FOR SELECTED ITEMS, 1985

Item	1	2	3	4	5
			NEW JERSEY COUNTIES		
Field crop production:					
Corn for grain	Hunterdon	Warren	Salem	Burlington	Monmouth
Wheat for grain	Salem	Cumberland	Hunterdon	Monmouth	Mercer
Barley for grain	Salem	Burlington	Cumberland	Mercer	Monmouth
All hay	Hunterdon	Sussex	Warren	Somerset	Burlington
Soybeans for beans	Salem	Burlington	Monmouth	Cumberland	Gloucester
Potatoes	Monmouth	Salem	Middlesex	Cumberland	Burlington
Sweet potatoes	Atlantic	Gloucester	Cumberland	Camden	Salem
Vegetable acreage harvested:					
Asparagus	Gloucester	Salem	Burlington 5/	Cumberland 5/	Camden
Cabbage	Cumberland	Atlantic	Monmouth 5/	Salem 5/	Gloucester
Lettuce	Cumberland	Atlantic	Gloucester 5/	Salem 5/	Monmouth & Warren
Peppers	Gloucester 4/	Salem 4/	Cumberland	Atlantic	Camden
Sweet corn	Burlington	Monmouth	Gloucester 5/	Salem 5/	Camden & Sussex
Tomatoes	Gloucester	Salem	Cumberland	Atlantic	Burlington
Fruits and berries:					
Apples, com'l production	Gloucester	Burlington	Monmouth	Cumberland	Atlantic
Peach production	Gloucester	Atlantic	Cumberland	Camden	Burlington
Blueberry production	Atlantic	Burlington	---	---	---
Strawberry acreage	Burlington 4/	Camden 4/	Cumberland 4/	Gloucester 6/	Monmouth 6/
Certified nurseries:					
Nursery stock acreage	Monmouth	Gloucester	Cumberland	Middlesex	Hunterdon
Number of nurseries	Monmouth	Cumberland	Bergen	Gloucester	Burlington
Livestock and products:					
Milk production	Warren	Sussex	Salem	Hunterdon	Burlington
Number cattle and calves 1/	Warren	Hunterdon	Sussex	Salem	Burlington
Number sheep and lambs 1/	Hunterdon	Sussex	Somerset	Salem 6/	Warren 6/
Number hogs and pigs	Gloucester	Burlington	Hunterdon 5/	Monmouth 5/	Cumberland
			UNITED STATES		
Crop production:					
Snap beans, processing	Wisconsin	Oregon	New York	Michigan	NEW JERSEY
Asparagus, fresh market	California	Washington	Michigan 5/	NEW JERSEY 5/	---
Peaches	California	South Carolina	NEW JERSEY	Georgia	Michigan
Cranberries	Massachusetts	Wisconsin	NEW JERSEY	Washington	Oregon
Taxes and value:					
Taxes per acre 2/	Rhode Island	NEW JERSEY	Michigan	Connecticut	Massachusetts
Average value of farmland and buildings per acre 3/	NEW JERSEY	Rhode Island	Connecticut	Massachusetts	Maryland

1/ Data relate to January 1, 1985.
2/ Data relate to 1982.
3/ Data relate to February 1, 1986.
4/ Counties tied for 1st.
5/ Counties tied for 3rd.
6/ Counties tied for 4th.

NEW JERSEY: CROP SUMMARY, 1982

Crop	Unit	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production (1,000)	Season avg price per unit ($)	Value	
						Total ($1,000)	per acre ($)
FIELD CROPS							
Corn for grain	bu	114,000	100.0	11,400	2.69	30,666	269
Wheat	bu	45,000	40.0	1,800	3.11	5,598	124
Oats	bu	7,000	54.0	378	2.04	771	110
Barley	bu	17,000	63.0	1,071	1.88	2,013	118
Rye	bu	11,000	29.0	319	3.74	1,193	108
Soybeans for beans	bu	170,000	25.0	4,250	5.47	23,248	137
Alfalfa hay	ton	50,000	3.50	175	---	---	---
Other hay	ton	62,000	2.00	124	---	---	---
All hay	ton	112,000	2.67	299	97.50	29,153	260
Corn for silage	ton	35,000	15.0	525	20.50	10,763	308
Potatoes	cwt	8,500	260	2,210	5.10	11,271	1,326
Sweet potatoes	cwt	2,900	110	319	9.80	3,126	1,078
TOTAL FIELD CROPS	ton	522,400	---	1,491.8	---	117,802	---
FRUIT CROPS							
Apples	lb	---	---	140,000 1/	.103	14,448	---
Peaches	lb	---	---	80,000 1/	.276	22,084	---
Blueberries	lb	7,500	4,000	30,000 1/	.712	21,360	2,848
Cranberries	bbl	3,000	98.3	295 1/	46.80	13,806	4,602
Strawberries	cwt	1,000	49	49	52.30	2,563	2,563
TOTAL FRUIT CROPS	ton	11,500 2/	---	142.2	---	74,261	---
VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET							
Asparagus, Jan-June 3/ ...	cwt	1,900	21	40	82.40	3,296	1,735
Snap beans, Jan-June	cwt	800	38	30	33.20	996	1,245
July-Dec	cwt	4,400	45	198	22.90	4,534	1,030
Cabbage, Jan-June	cwt	500	240	120	13.40	1,608	3,216
July-Dec	cwt	2,700	270	729	7.50	5,468	2,025
Sweet corn, July-Dec	cwt	12,500	74	925	12.30	11,378	910
Cucumbers, July-Dec	cwt	1,800	160	288	17.10	4,925	2,736
Eggplant, July-Dec	cwt	1,100	180	198	13.60	2,693	2,448
Escarole, Jan-June	cwt	300	150	45	24.00	1,080	3,600
July-Dec	cwt	650	185	120	15.00	1,800	2,769
Lettuce, Jan-June	cwt	1,600	150	240	11.30	2,712	1,695
July-Dec	cwt	1,300	260	338	10.50	3,549	2,730
Peppers, July-Dec	cwt	6,100	75	458	21.50	9,847	1,614
Spinach, Jan-June	cwt	1,200	72	86	27.80	2,391	1,993
July-Dec	cwt	700	90	63	23.40	1,474	2,106
Tomatoes, July-Dec	cwt	6,600	120	792	31.80	25,186	3,816
Total - 11 market crops	cwt	44,150	106	4,670	17.76	82,937	1,879
VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING							
Tomatoes	ton	5,600	19.07	106.8	87.40	9,333	1,667
Snap beans	ton	9,300	2.66	24.7	202.00	4,997	537
Total - 2 processing crops .	ton	14,900	8.83	131.5	108.97	14,330	962
TOTAL PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES ..	ton	59,050	6.18	365.0	266.48	97,267	1,647
TOTAL ALL CROPS	ton	581,450	---	1,999.0	---	289,330	---

1/ Utilized production.
2/ Not included in all crops total.
3/ Includes both fresh market and processing amounts.

NEW JERSEY: CROP SUMMARY, 1983

Crop	Unit	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production (1,000)	Season avg price per unit ($)	Value	
						Total ($1,000)	per acre ($)
FIELD CROPS							
Corn for grain	bu	90,000	68.0	6,120	3.64	22,277	248
Wheat	bu	38,000	40.0	1,520	3.36	5,107	134
Oats	bu	5,000	51.0	255	2.28	581	116
Barley	bu	17,000	53.0	901	2.15	1,937	114
Rye	bu	13,000	30.0	390	3.94	1,537	118
Soybeans for beans	bu	133,000	23.0	3,059	7.74	23,677	178
Alfalfa hay	ton	45,000	3.60	162	---	---	---
Other hay	ton	70,000	1.90	133	---	---	---
All hay	ton	115,000	2.57	295	99.00	29,205	254
Corn for silage	ton	32,000	11.0	352	25.00	8,800	275
Potatoes	cwt	8,500	190	1,615	8.35	13,485	1,586
Sweet potatoes	cwt	2,400	90	216	15.40	3,326	1,386
TOTAL FIELD CROPS	ton	453,900	---	1,084.0	---	109,932	---
FRUIT CROPS							
Apples	lb	---	---	100,000 1/	.105	10,450	---
Peaches	lb	---	---	100,000 1/	.254	25,411	---
Blueberries	lb	7,800	2,950	23,000 1/	.794	18,260	2,341
Cranberries	bbl	3,100	75.2	233 1/	52.40	12,209	3,938
Strawberries	cwt	1,000	50	50	51.10	2,555	2,555
TOTAL FRUIT CROPS	ton	11,900 2/	---	125.7	---	68,885	---
VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET							
Asparagus, Jan-June 3/	cwt	1,900	17	32	79.60	2,547	1,341
Snap beans, Jan-June	cwt	600	45	27	21.20	572	953
July-Dec	cwt	2,600	39	101	31.00	3,131	1,204
Cabbage, Jan-June	cwt	400	250	100	11.00	1,100	2,750
July-Dec	cwt	2,800	245	686	12.00	8,232	2,940
Sweet corn, July-Dec	cwt	12,000	70	840	13.40	11,256	938
Cucumbers, July-Dec	cwt	1,700	150	255	15.50	3,953	2,325
Eggplant, July-Dec	cwt	1,000	150	150	16.30	2,445	2,445
Escarole, Jan-June	cwt	250	195	49	28.40	1,392	5,568
July-Dec	cwt	650	165	107	23.00	2,461	3,786
Lettuce, Jan-June	cwt	1,600	140	224	17.40	3,898	2,436
July-Dec	cwt	1,300	200	260	12.30	3,198	2,460
Peppers, July-Dec	cwt	6,100	72	439	22.00	9,658	1,583
Spinach, Jan-June	cwt	1,400	72	101	37.90	3,828	2,734
July-Dec	cwt	800	80	64	32.00	2,048	2,560
Tomatoes, July-Dec	cwt	5,700	95	542	23.10	12,520	2,196
Total - 11 market crops	cwt	40,800	97	3,977	18.16	72,239	1,771
VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING							
Tomatoes	ton	4,400	15.70	69.1	83.00	5,734	1,303
Snap beans	ton	6,200	1.82	11.3	200.00	2,256	364
Total - 2 processing crops	ton	10,600	7.58	80.4	99.38	7,990	754
TOTAL PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES	ton	51,400	5.43	279.3	287.25	80,229	1,561
TOTAL ALL CROPS	ton	505,300	---	1,489.0	---	259,046	---

1/ Utilized production.
2/ Not included in all crops total.
3/ Includes both fresh market and processing amounts.

NEW JERSEY: CROP SUMMARY, 1984

Crop	Unit	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production (1,000)	Season avg price per unit ($)	Value	
						Total ($1,000)	per acre ($)
FIELD CROPS							
Corn for grain	bu	109,000	107.0	11,663	2.80	32,656	300
Wheat	bu	39,000	43.0	1,677	3.40	5,702	146
Oats	bu	6,000	56.0	336	2.10	706	118
Barley	bu	15,000	55.0	825	2.00	1,650	110
Rye	bu	9,000	29.0	261	3.50	914	102
Soybeans for beans	bu	133,000	31.0	4,123	5.99	24,697	186
Alfalfa hay	ton	45,000	3.70	167	---	---	---
Other hay	ton	75,000	2.00	150	---	---	---
All hay	ton	120,000	2.64	317	99.00	31,383	262
Corn for silage	ton	27,000	15.0	405	24.00	9,720	360
Potatoes	cwt	8,500	215	1,828	7.25	13,253	1,559
Sweet potatoes	cwt	2,400	110	264	16.10	4,250	1,771
TOTAL FIELD CROPS	ton	468,900	---	1,359.7	---	124,931	---
FRUIT CROPS							
Apples	lb	---	---	110,000 1/	.127	14,014	---
Peaches	lb	---	---	50,000 1/	.286	14,310	---
Blueberries	lb	7,900	3,800	29,000 1/	.620	17,980	2,276
Cranberries	bbl	3,200	85.6	274 1/	55.00	15,070	4,709
Strawberries	cwt	1,000	50	50	59.30	2,965	2,965
TOTAL FRUIT CROPS	ton	12,100 2/	---	110.7	---	64,339	---
VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET							
Asparagus, Jan-June 3/ ...	cwt	2,000	15	30	70.90	2,127	1,064
Snap beans, Jan-June	cwt	800	35	28	41.60	1,165	1,456
July-Dec	cwt	4,600	45	207	22.60	4,678	1,017
Cabbage, Jan-June	cwt	500	230	115	8.20	943	1,886
July-Dec	cwt	2,900	225	653	7.45	4,865	1,678
Sweet corn, July-Dec	cwt	12,500	80	1,000	11.30	11,300	904
Cucumbers, July-Dec	cwt	2,000	160	320	15.90	5,088	2,544
Eggplant, July-Dec	cwt	900	175	158	17.50	2,765	3,072
Escarole, Jan-June	cwt	250	150	38	20.00	760	3,040
July-Dec	cwt	550	185	102	17.70	1,805	3,282
Lettuce, Jan-June	cwt	1,500	135	203	12.20	2,477	1,651
July-Dec	cwt	1,300	185	241	15.50	3,736	2,874
Peppers, July-Dec	cwt	6,100	75	458	19.20	8,794	1,442
Spinach, Jan-June	cwt	1,550	70	109	21.30	2,322	1,498
July-Dec	cwt	750	78	59	23.40	1,381	1,841
Tomatoes, July-Dec	cwt	6,000	95	570	24.10	13,737	2,290
Total - 11 market crops	cwt	44,200	97	4,291	15.83	67,943	1,537
VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING							
Tomatoes	ton	4,000	19.66	78.6	80.40	6,323	1,581
Snap beans	ton	8,000	2.81	22.5	202.00	4,541	568
Cucumbers	ton	1,100	9.45	10.4	206.00	2,142	1,947
Total - 3 processing crops .	ton	13,100	8.51	111.5	116.60	13,006	993
Other vegetable crops 4/ ...	ton	2,500	11.36	28.4	84.08	2,388	955
TOTAL PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES ..	ton	59,800	5.93	354.5	235.10	83,337	1,394
TOTAL ALL CROPS	ton	528,700	---	1,824.9	---	272,607	---

1/ Utilized production.
2/ Not included in all crops total.
3/ Includes both fresh market and processing amounts.
4/ Not published separately to avoid disclosing individual operations.

NEW JERSEY: CROP SUMMARY, 1985

Crop		Unit	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production (1,000)	Season avg price per unit ($)	Value Total ($1,000)	Value per acre ($)
FIELD CROPS								
Corn for grain		bu	114,000	110.0	12,540	2.40	30,096	264
Wheat		bu	37,000	52.0	1,924	3.20	6,157	166
Oats		bu	5,000	63.0	315	1.60	504	101
Barley		bu	17,000	63.0	1,071	1.40	1,499	88
Rye		bu	10,000	32.0	320	3.50	1,120	112
Soybeans for beans		bu	129,000	34.0	4,386	4.90	21,491	167
Alfalfa hay		ton	43,000	3.90	168	---	---	---
Other hay		ton	75,000	2.20	165	---	---	---
All hay		ton	118,000	2.82	333	90.00	29,970	254
Corn for silage		ton	24,000	16.5	396	5/	5/	5/
Potatoes		cwt	8,800	280.0	2,464	3.80	9,363	1,064
Sweet potatoes		cwt	2,700	125.0	338	11.20	3,786	1,402
TOTAL FIELD CROPS		ton	465,500	---	1,449.2	---	103,986	---
FRUIT CROPS								
Apples		lb	---	---	103,000 1/	.118	12,128	---
Peaches		lb	---	---	90,000 1/	.283	25,454	---
Blueberries		lb	7,700	4,550	34,000 1/	.756	25,704	3,338
Cranberries		bbl	3,300	97.0	320 1/	55.30	17,696	5,362
Strawberries		cwt	1,100	55	61	50.20	3,062	2,784
TOTAL FRUIT CROPS		ton	12,100 2/	---	132.6	---	84,044	---
VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET								
Asparagus,	Jan-June 3/	cwt	1,900	19	36	68.70	2,473	1,302
Snap beans,	Jan-June	cwt	900	43	39	27.60	1,076	1,196
	July-Dec	cwt	4,600	47	216	23.70	5,119	1,113
Cabbage,	Jan-June	cwt	600	235	141	6.60	931	1,552
	July-Dec	cwt	2,800	230	644	6.90	4,444	1,587
Sweet corn,	July-Dec	cwt	12,800	85	1,088	10.30	11,206	875
Cucumbers,	July-Dec	cwt	2,100	130	273	18.00	4,914	2,340
Eggplant,	July-Dec	cwt	900	170	153	18.80	2,876	3,196
Escarole,	Jan-June	cwt	250	160	40	16.30	652	2,608
	July-Dec	cwt	650	170	111	23.40	2,597	3,995
Lettuce,	Jan-June	cwt	1,400	150	210	8.50	1,785	1,275
	July-Dec	cwt	1,400	130	182	13.20	2,409	1,721
Peppers,	July-Dec	cwt	6,300	78	491	23.40	11,489	1,824
Spinach,	Jan-June	cwt	1,700	60	102	22.90	2,336	1,374
	July-Dec	cwt	700	86	60	35.20	2,112	3,017
Tomatoes,	July-Dec	cwt	6,300	115	725	27.20	19,720	3,130
Total - 11 market crops		cwt	45,300	100	4,511	16.88	76,139	1,681
VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING								
Tomatoes		ton	4,200	21.95	92.2	75.00	6,914	1,646
Snap beans		ton	8,300	3.13	26.0	206.00	5,352	645
Cucumbers		ton	660	11.01	7.3	204.00	1,483	2,247
Total - 3 processing crops		ton	13,160	9.54	125.5	109.60	13,749	1,045
Other vegetable crops 4/		ton	3,900	9.23	37.0	95.88	3,452	885
TOTAL PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES		ton	62,360	6.22	388.1	240.50	93,340	1,497
TOTAL ALL CROPS		ton	527,860	---	1,969.9	---	281,370	---

1/ Utilized production.
2/ Not included in all crops total.
3/ Includes both fresh market and processing amounts.
4/ Not published separately to avoid disclosing individual operations.
5/ Estimates discontinued in 1985.

Field Crop Summary

Weather conditions in New Jersey during 1985 were ideal for crop development. A warm, dry spring allowed most of the state's farmers to plant early. During the summer, timely rainfall and the lack of an extended heat wave promoted excellent crop growth on most field crops resulting in excellent yields. State yields for all 1985 field crops were or equaled record yields.

The 1985 wheat crop increased to 1,924,000 bushels, up 15 percent from the 1984 crop of 1,677,000 bushels. Acres harvested decreased to 37,000, down 2,000 acres from the previous year. The 1985 average yield of 52.0 bushels an acre is the highest on record for the State and was 9 bushels above the 1984 yield of 43.0 bushels. The average price declined from $3.40 per bushel in 1984 to $3.20 per bushel in 1985. This resulted in value of production amounting to $6.2 million compared to $5.7 million during 1984.

Corn for grain production totaled 12,540,000 bushels, up 8 percent from the 1984 crop of 11,663,000 bushels. Acres harvested for grain, at 114,000, was 5,000 acres more than the previous year. Yield per acre averaged 110.0 bushels compared to 107.0 bushels a year earlier. This was a record yield. The season average price decreased 40 cents per bushel from 1984 to $2.40. Value of production decreased to $30.1 million, down 8 percent from $32.7 million in 1984. Corn silage production amounted to 396,000 tons, down 2 percent from 1984. Yield averaged 16.5 tons per acre compared to 15.0 tons a year earlier.

Soybean production during 1985 totaled 4,386,000 bushels, 6 percent above 1984. Acres harvested, at 129,000, was down 4,000 acres from a year earlier. A record yield in 1985, of 34.0 bushels, was up 3 bushels an acre from the yield of 31.0 bushels in 1984. Season average price per bushel decreased to $4.90 compared to $5.99 a year earlier. Value of production decreased to $21.5 million compared to $24.7 million in 1984.

White potato production in 1985 amounted to 2,464,000 hundredweight, up 35 percent from the 1,828,000 hundredweight produced in 1984. Acreage harvested increased 300 acres from 1984 to 8,800. A record yield of 280 hundredweight was recorded compared to a yield of 215 hundredweight per acre in 1984. Season average price decreased 48 percent to $3.80 per hundredweight. Value of production decreased to $9.4 million, down 29 percent from 1984.

Sweetpotato production increased to 338,000 hundredweight, up 28 percent from 1984. Acreage harvested, at 2,700 acres, was up 300 acres from a year earlier. Yield averaged 125 hundredweight per acre in 1985 compared to 110 hundredweight during 1984. Season average price decreased to $11.20 per hundredweight, down $4.90 from 1984. Value of production decreased to $3.8 million, down 12 percent from the previous year.

All hay production totaled 333,000 tons, 5 percent above 1984. Acres harvested decreased 2,000 acres from the previous year to 118,000 acres. Yield per acre averaged 2.82 tons compared to 2.64 tons a year earlier. Season average price decreased to $90.00 per ton, $9.00 below 1984. Value of production amounted to $30.0 million compared to $31.4 million the previous year.

NEW JERSEY: FIELD CROPS, ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE, 1980-1985

Year	Acres		Yield per acre 1/	Production (1,000) 1/	Season avg price 1/ ($)	Value	
	Planted (1,000)	Harvested (1,000)				Total ($1,000)	per acre ($)
				CORN FOR GRAIN 2/			
1980	158	118	75.0	8,850	3.59	31,772	269
1981	170	130	99.0	12,870	2.61	33,591	258
1982	152	114	100.0	11,400	2.69	30,666	269
1983	125	90	68.0	6,120	3.64	22,277	248
1984	140	109	107.0	11,663	2.80	32,656	300
1985 4/..........	140	114	110.0	12,540	2.40	30,096	264
				CORN FOR SILAGE			
1980	---	36	13.5	486	27.20	13,219	367
1981	---	37	15.0	555	20.76	11,522	311
1982	---	35	15.0	525	20.50	10,763	308
1983	---	32	11.0	352	25.00	8,800	275
1984	---	27	15.0	405	24.00	9,720	360
1985 4/	---	24	16.5	396	5/	5/	5/
				WHEAT			
1980	52	43	43.0	1,849	3.98	7,359	171
1981	64	56	42.0	2,352	3.27	7,691	137
1982	60	45	40.0	1,800	3.11	5,598	124
1983	55	38	40.0	1,520	3.36	5,107	134
1984	48	39	43.0	1,677	3.40	5,702	146
1985 4/	45	37	52.0	1,924	3.20	6,157	166
				OATS			
1980	8	7	55.0	385	2.22	855	122
1981	8	7	55.0	385	2.20	847	121
1982	8	7	54.0	378	2.04	771	110
1983	6	5	51.0	255	2.28	581	116
1984	7	6	56.0	336	2.10	706	118
1985 4/	6	5	63.0	315	1.60	504	101
				BARLEY			
1980	27	15	53.0	795	2.23	1,773	118
1981	24	16	61.0	976	2.02	1,972	123
1982	28	17	63.0	1,071	1.88	2,013	118
1983	25	17	53.0	901	2.15	1,937	114
1984	21	15	55.0	825	2.00	1,650	110
1985 4/	21	17	63.0	1,071	1.40	1,499	88
				RYE			
1980	82	8	27.0	216	3.24	700	88
1981	76	9	29.0	261	3.89	1,015	113
1982	80	11	29.0	319	3.74	1,193	108
1983	76	13	30.0	390	3.94	1,537	118
1984	60	9	29.0	261	3.50	914	102
1985 4/	58	10	32.0	320	3.50	1,120	112
				SOYBEANS 3/			
1980	200	194	18.0	3,492	7.77	27,133	140
1981	170	168	29.0	4,872	5.96	29,037	173
1982	172	170	25.0	4,250	5.47	23,248	137
1983	135	133	23.0	3,059	7.74	23,677	178
1984	135	133	31.0	4,123	5.99	24,697	186
1985 4/	130	129	34.0	4,386	4.90	21,491	167

1/ Yield per acre, production and season average price of grains in bushels; silage in tons. 2/ Corn acres planted (first column) is for all purposes including silage and other; remaining columns relate only to corn harvested for grain. 3/ Soybean acres planted (first column) is for all purposes; remaining columns relate only to soybeans harvested for beans. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Estimates discontinued in 1985.

NEW JERSEY: FIELD CROPS, ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE, 1980-1985

Year	Acres		Yield per acre 1/	Production (1,000) 1/	Season avg price 1/ ($)	Value	
	Planted (1,000)	Harvested (1,000)				Total ($1,000)	per acre ($)
				POTATOES			
1980	8.5	8.2	240	1,968	8.30	16,334	1,992
1981	8.3	8.1	255	2,066	7.00	14,462	1,785
1982	8.6	8.5	260	2,210	5.10	11,271	1,326
1983	8.8	8.5	190	1,615	8.35	13,485	1,586
1984	8.6	8.5	215	1,828	7.25	13,253	1,559
1985 2/	9.0	8.8	280	2,464	3.80	9,363	1,064
				SWEET POTATOES			
1980	2.4	2.4	115	276	16.40	4,526	1,886
1981	2.5	2.5	110	275	16.10	4,428	1,771
1982	2.9	2.9	110	319	9.80	3,126	1,078
1983	2.5	2.4	90	216	15.40	3,326	1,386
1984	2.4	2.4	110	264	16.10	4,250	1,771
1985 2/	2.7	2.7	125	338	11.20	3,786	1,402
				ALFALFA HAY			
1980	---	41	3.00	123	---	---	---
1981	---	45	3.40	153	---	---	---
1982	---	50	3.50	175	---	---	---
1983	---	45	3.60	162	---	---	---
1984	---	45	3.70	167	---	---	---
1985 2/	---	43	3.90	168	---	---	---
				OTHER HAY			
1980	---	66	2.00	132	---	---	---
1981	---	65	2.00	130	---	---	---
1982	---	62	2.00	124	---	---	---
1983	---	70	1.90	133	---	---	---
1984	---	75	2.00	150	---	---	---
1985 2/	---	75	2.20	165	---	---	---
				ALL HAY			
1980	---	107	2.38	255	78.50	20,018	187
1981	---	110	2.57	283	94.00	26,602	242
1982	---	112	2.67	299	97.50	29,153	260
1983	---	115	2.57	295	99.00	29,205	254
1984	---	120	2.64	317	99.00	31,383	262
1985 2/	---	118	2.82	333	90.00	29,970	254

1/ Yield per acre, production and season average price of potatoes and sweet potatoes in hundredweight; hay in tons. 2/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: STOCKS OF GRAIN IN ALL POSITIONS, 1980-1985

Crop year	January 1			April 1			June 1			October 1		
	On farm	Off farm	Total all positions	On farm	Off farm	Total all positions	On farm	Off farm	Total all positions	On farm	Off farm	Total all positions
						-- 1,000 bushels --						
						WHEAT						
1980	74	198	272	37	1/	1/	22	1/	1/	259	1/	1/
1981	148	1/	1/	111	1/	1/	92	1/	1/	141	1/	1/
1982	71	212	283	47	142	189	24	1/	1/	276	1/	1/
1983	236	210	446	98	131	229	39	1/	1/	182	181	363
1984	106	1/	1/	46	1/	1/	30	1/	1/	201	1/	1/
1985	75	25	100	50	12	62	34	6	40	269	24	293
						OATS						
1980	228	54	282	116	53	169	74	55	129	281	51	332
1981	258	50	308	162	54	216	35	41	76	266	91	357
1982	154	60	214	116	61	177	92	45	137	218	64	282
1983	192	82	274	77	47	124	67	27	94	166	26	192
1984	158	38	196	97	40	137	51	30	81	242	45	287
1985	161	35	196	97	20	117	57	13	70	280	27	307
						BARLEY						
1980	71	66	137	43	49	92	29	1/	1/	239	1/	1/
1981	103	1/	1/	72	1/	1/	32	1/	1/	156	1/	1/
1982	124	96	220	62	74	136	41	1/	1/	214	1/	1/
1983	151	101	252	50	40	90	25	26	51	225	185	410
1984	90	87	177	36	1/	1/	9	54	63	124	204	328
1985	74	1/	1/	25	1/	1/	8	1/	1/	214	181	395
						CORN						
1980	5,130	213	5,343	2,565	141	2,706	1,625	40	1,665	171	13	184
1981	4,779	206	4,985	2,478	182	2,660	1,593	131	1,724	266	42	308
1982	6,064	251	6,315	3,465	110	3,575	2,970	120	3,090	1,856	81	1,937
1983	7,083	389	7,472	2,970	129	3,099	2,056	116	2,172	1,140	82	1,222
1984	3,305	280	3,585	2,020	145	2,165	1,102	108	1,210	245	1/	1/
1985	5,248	250	5,498	2,682	117	2,799	1,866	66	1,932	350	10	360
						SOYBEANS 2/						
1980	3,350	233	3,583	1,035	1/	1/	974	1/	1/	670	1/	1/
1981	1,222	95	1,317	698	1/	1/	629	1/	1/	297	1/	1/
1982	1,949	89	2,038	682	1/	1/	487	1/	1/	49	1/	1/
1983	1,530	172	1,702	850	1/	1/	383	22	405	170	0	170
1984	1,101	80	1,181	428	1/	1/	122	1/	1/	37	1/	1/
1985	1,567	306	1,873	701	78	779	454	39	493	289	1/	1/

1/ Included in national estimates, but not shown for New Jersey to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
2/ Soybean stocks as of September 1, instead of October 1.

NEW JERSEY: CORN ACREAGE, BY COUNTIES, 1980-85

County	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1/
-- Acres planted for all purposes --						
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	31,700	32,000	28,200	21,100	25,000	24,000
Morris	4,500	5,700	5,300	4,500	5,000	5,900
Somerset	9,300	9,900	9,200	6,100	6,700	6,700
Sussex	11,800	12,500	10,500	8,700	9,000	10,000
Warren	32,000	33,000	29,000	25,100	26,100	25,500
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	17,400	18,000	17,000	16,100	18,800	17,900
Mercer	5,400	5,100	5,000	4,200	5,400	6,000
Middlesex	4,200	5,200	6,000	4,600	7,500	7,500
Monmouth	11,800	11,800	10,000	7,800	8,100	7,600
Ocean	1,700	3,300	1,600	1,400	1,100	1,500
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	400	400	300	300	300	300
Camden	400	500	500	400	300	300
Cape May	700	700	700	600	600	600
Cumberland	4,800	5,400	4,000	3,700	4,100	4,100
Gloucester	3,700	4,400	5,000	4,000	4,300	4,100
Salem	18,000	21,800	19,400	15,800	17,000	17,500
Other counties	200	300	300	600	700	500
STATE	158,000	170,000	152,000	125,000	140,000	140,000
-- Acres harvested for grain --						
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	24,800	26,500	22,400	16,000	21,000	21,500
Morris	3,400	4,800	4,900	3,900	4,500	5,300
Somerset	6,600	7,500	6,800	4,000	5,600	5,500
Sussex	3,500	5,000	3,600	2,800	3,000	4,000
Warren	24,200	24,900	22,500	19,200	20,000	20,000
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	13,800	14,000	13,000	12,800	15,000	15,100
Mercer	5,100	4,700	4,800	3,600	5,100	5,600
Middlesex	3,700	4,400	5,000	3,900	6,700	7,000
Monmouth	10,200	10,600	8,800	6,900	7,400	7,400
Ocean	1,300	2,800	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,400
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	350	200	200	200	100	200
Camden	400	300	500	300	300	200
Cape May	700	600	700	500	500	500
Cumberland	4,200	4,400	2,900	2,700	3,300	3,400
Gloucester	2,150	2,700	3,600	2,500	2,700	3,000
Salem	13,500	16,400	12,600	9,300	12,300	13,500
Other counties	100	200	200	400	500	400
STATE	118,000	130,000	114,000	90,000	109,000	114,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: CORN PRODUCTION AND YIELD, BY COUNTIES, 1980-85

County	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1/
			-- Production (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	1,660,000	2,729,500	2,038,400	944,000	2,142,000	2,300,500
Morris	292,100	566,400	436,100	319,800	513,000	593,600
Somerset	441,800	675,000	564,400	184,000	588,000	583,000
Sussex	304,200	545,000	367,200	224,000	300,000	392,000
Warren	2,007,000	2,763,900	2,362,500	1,670,400	1,900,000	2,160,000
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	1,048,000	1,260,000	1,352,000	819,200	1,635,000	1,645,900
Mercer	285,300	432,400	604,800	244,800	581,400	632,800
Middlesex	247,700	484,000	615,000	312,000	737,000	763,000
Monmouth	642,000	954,000	880,000	420,900	777,000	769,600
Ocean	77,900	173,600	144,000	70,000	100,000	138,600
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	21,000	14,200	16,600	10,400	10,500	20,800
Camden	22,400	24,000	41,000	19,200	30,000	19,800
Cape May	62,900	46,200	63,000	24,500	50,500	50,000
Cumberland	373,500	374,000	284,200	135,000	402,600	414,800
Gloucester	169,700	232,200	313,200	162,500	310,500	342,000
Salem	1,187,000	1,574,400	1,297,800	530,100	1,537,500	1,674,000
Other counties	7,500	21,200	19,800	29,200	48,000	39,600
STATE	8,850,000	12,870,000	11,400,000	6,120,000	11,663,000	12,540,000
			-- Yield per acre (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	67	103	91	59	102	107
Morris	86	118	89	82	114	112
Somerset	67	90	83	46	105	106
Sussex	87	109	102	80	100	98
Warren	83	111	105	87	95	108
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	76	90	104	64	109	109
Mercer	56	92	126	68	114	113
Middlesex	67	110	123	80	110	109
Monmouth	63	90	100	61	105	104
Ocean	60	62	96	70	100	99
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	60	71	83	52	105	104
Camden	56	80	82	64	100	99
Cape May	90	77	90	49	101	100
Cumberland	89	85	98	50	122	122
Gloucester	79	86	87	65	115	114
Salem	88	96	103	57	125	124
Other counties	75	106	99	73	96	99
STATE	75	99	100	68	107	110

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: SOYBEANS FOR BEANS, BY COUNTIES, 1980-1985

County	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	14,400	12,000	12,000	8,500	9,100	8,800
Somerset	10,100	8,300	8,400	6,200	6,500	6,700
Warren	3,700	2,200	3,400	3,200	3,400	3,000
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	32,000	25,000	26,000	20,000	20,800	19,700
Mercer	16,100	14,300	15,300	10,500	11,000	11,400
Middlesex	10,100	9,100	9,800	7,300	7,300	7,300
Monmouth	25,000	20,000	19,000	18,500	18,600	17,900
Ocean	1,300	2,300	2,000	1,700	1,200	1,200
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	1,000	1,100	1,200	900	900	600
Camden	1,300	1,400	2,100	800	1,300	900
Cape May	1,200	1,400	1,500	900	900	900
Cumberland	21,800	21,500	20,000	16,000	14,000	12,900
Gloucester	21,600	19,500	19,500	14,500	13,500	12,700
Salem	33,700	29,100	29,000	23,500	24,000	24,500
Other counties	700	800	800	500	500	500
STATE	194,000	168,000	170,000	133,000	133,000	129,000
			-- Yield per acre (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	15	34	25	22	32	36
Somerset	13	26	19	17	29	33
Warren	23	37	34	32	34	34
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	20	29	27	26	33	33
Mercer	17	28	28	26	31	34
Middlesex	16	28	31	19	32	34
Monmouth	15	27	26	24	30	33
Ocean	20	29	18	28	30	31
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	19	22	20	13	26	31
Camden	8	35	21	12	25	31
Cape May	17	31	25	24	32	32
Cumberland	23	29	24	29	33	36
Gloucester	16	29	18	14	29	33
Salem	20	29	26	22	30	35
Other counties	24	38	25	28	29	32
STATE	18	29	25	23	31	34
			-- Production (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	216,000	408,000	300,000	187,000	291,200	316,800
Somerset	131,100	215,800	159,600	105,400	188,500	221,100
Warren	85,000	81,400	115,600	102,400	115,600	102,000
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	639,000	725,000	702,000	520,000	686,400	650,100
Mercer	273,300	400,400	428,400	273,000	341,000	387,600
Middlesex	161,400	254,800	303,800	138,700	233,600	248,200
Monmouth	374,600	540,000	494,000	444,000	558,000	590,700
Ocean	26,000	66,700	36,000	47,600	36,000	37,200
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	19,000	24,200	24,000	11,700	23,400	18,600
Camden	10,400	49,000	44,100	9,600	32,500	27,900
Cape May	20,400	43,400	37,500	21,600	28,800	28,800
Cumberland	500,500	623,500	480,000	464,000	462,000	464,400
Gloucester	345,300	565,500	351,000	203,000	391,500	419,100
Salem	673,000	843,900	754,000	517,000	720,000	857,500
Other counties	17,000	30,400	20,000	14,000	14,500	16,000
STATE	3,492,000	4,872,000	4,250,000	3,059,000	4,123,000	4,386,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: WHEAT FOR GRAIN, BY COUNTIES, 1980-85

County	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	3,500	4,500	4,800	4,100	4,100	3,800
Somerset	2,200	2,300	2,300	1,900	2,100	2,000
Warren	2,000	2,400	2,500	2,100	2,400	2,200
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	3,500	4,400	5,200	4,300	3,700	3,300
Mercer	5,700	6,500	5,300	3,900	4,000	3,600
Middlesex	3,300	3,700	2,800	2,200	2,200	2,100
Monmouth	7,000	8,600	6,000	5,600	5,000	4,400
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Camden	500	700	600	400	400	300
Cumberland	5,700	8,100	4,800	4,100	4,900	5,600
Gloucester	2,500	4,400	3,600	3,000	3,600	3,300
Salem	6,500	9,800	6,600	5,800	6,300	6,100
Other counties	600	600	500	600	300	300
STATE	43,000	56,000	45,000	38,000	39,000	37,000
			-- Yield per acre (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	39	39	35	40	38	57
Somerset	38	46	38	35	41	50
Warren	47	50	42	45	47	60
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	46	45	41	40	45	51
Mercer	46	46	41	40	43	50
Middlesex	43	41	43	41	40	50
Monmouth	40	41	42	40	43	49
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Camden	33	34	32	31	41	47
Cumberland	42	42	38	40	47	54
Gloucester	45	36	40	38	42	48
Salem	45	41	41	41	43	52
Other counties	43	42	41	41	40	48
STATE	43	42	40	40	43	52
			-- Production (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	137,000	175,500	168,000	164,000	155,800	216,600
Somerset	84,000	105,800	87,400	66,500	86,100	100,000
Warren	94,000	120,000	105,000	94,500	112,800	132,000
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	161,000	198,000	213,200	172,000	166,500	168,300
Mercer	263,000	299,000	217,300	156,000	172,000	180,000
Middlesex	142,000	151,700	120,400	90,200	88,000	105,000
Monmouth	280,000	352,600	252,000	224,000	215,000	215,600
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Camden	16,500	23,800	19,200	12,400	16,400	14,100
Cumberland	240,000	340,200	182,400	164,000	230,300	302,400
Gloucester	113,000	158,400	144,000	114,000	151,200	158,400
Salem	293,000	401,800	270,600	237,800	270,900	317,200
Other counties	25,500	25,200	20,500	24,600	12,000	14,400
STATE	1,849,000	2,352,000	1,800,000	1,520,000	1,677,000	1,924,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: BARLEY FOR GRAIN, BY COUNTIES 1980-1985

County	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	550	500	400	500	300	400
Somerset	500	300	400	500	300	400
Warren	300	300	200	300	200	200
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	3,700	3,700	3,900	3,800	3,200	3,500
Mercer	1,500	1,500	1,900	1,700	1,600	1,700
Middlesex	450	600	700	900	800	800
Monmouth	1,300	2,000	1,900	1,800	1,700	1,500
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	1,750	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,600
Gloucester	700	900	1,100	1,000	500	900
Salem	4,000	3,900	4,000	3,900	3,900	4,700
Other counties	250	400	500	600	400	300
STATE	15,000	16,000	17,000	17,000	15,000	17,000
			-- Yield per acre (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	38	48	55	50	61	69
Somerset	46	49	59	58	65	66
Warren	50	45	50	48	65	65
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	51	65	65	57	50	60
Mercer	59	72	71	56	61	66
Middlesex	60	70	63	56	56	64
Monmouth	61	68	69	54	54	63
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	55	55	59	53	62	69
Gloucester	55	53	58	50	54	62
Salem	51	57	60	48	52	60
Other counties	64	57	60	50	50	63
STATE	53	61	63	53	55	63
			-- Production (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	20,900	24,000	22,000	25,000	18,300	27,600
Somerset	23,000	14,700	23,600	29,000	19,500	26,400
Warren	15,000	13,500	10,000	14,400	13,000	13,000
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	188,000	240,500	253,500	216,600	160,000	210,000
Mercer	88,400	108,000	134,900	95,200	97,600	112,200
Middlesex	27,000	42,000	44,100	50,400	44,800	51,200
Monmouth	79,300	136,000	131,100	97,200	91,800	94,500
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	96,000	104,500	118,000	106,000	130,200	179,400
Gloucester	38,500	47,700	63,800	50,000	27,000	55,800
Salem	203,000	222,300	240,000	187,200	202,800	282,000
Other counties	15,900	22,800	30,000	30,000	20,000	18,900
STATE	795,000	976,000	1,071,000	901,000	825,000	1,071,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: HAY ACREAGE, BY COUNTIES, 1980-1985

County	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1/
			-- Alfalfa Hay --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	6,400	6,400	8,300	7,400	7,100	6,400
Morris	1,700	1,800	1,400	1,200	1,100	1,100
Somerset	1,900	2,000	4,200	3,500	3,700	3,400
Sussex	7,200	9,000	8,200	7,700	7,100	6,900
Warren	8,200	8,400	9,600	9,200	9,400	8,900
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	3,300	4,000	4,200	4,000	4,100	3,900
Mercer	600	900	2,000	1,700	1,800	1,900
Middlesex	250	300	400	400	500	500
Monmouth	1,900	2,000	2,800	2,500	2,800	2,500
Ocean	250	400	400	400	300	300
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cape May	400	600	500	400	500	500
Cumberland	3,300	3,700	1,700	1,400	1,200	1,200
Gloucester	1,200	1,200	1,400	1,000	1,200	1,300
Salem	4,000	3,800	4,200	3,600	3,700	3,700
Other counties	400	500	700	600	500	500
STATE	41,000	45,000	50,000	45,000	45,000	43,000
			-- Other Hay --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	15,300	15,600	14,200	15,000	17,000	17,000
Morris	4,200	4,200	3,900	4,500	4,300	4,300
Somerset	7,400	7,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	8,500
Sussex	10,600	10,000	11,000	12,000	14,000	13,500
Warren	7,050	7,600	7,000	7,900	8,000	8,000
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	4,200	3,800	5,100	5,600	5,500	6,000
Mercer	1,800	1,500	1,800	2,500	2,800	2,500
Middlesex	750	600	700	1,000	900	900
Monmouth	2,700	2,400	1,800	2,200	2,600	2,600
Ocean	1,050	1,400	1,300	1,700	1,500	1,300
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cape May	1,100	1,000	500	600	800	1,300
Cumberland	4,500	4,500	2,500	3,000	3,500	3,000
Gloucester	900	1,000	1,000	1,300	1,300	1,400
Salem	3,800	3,700	3,500	3,900	3,800	3,500
Other counties	650	700	700	800	1,000	1,200
STATE	66,000	65,000	62,000	70,000	75,000	75,000
			-- All Hay --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	21,700	22,000	22,500	22,400	24,100	23,400
Morris	5,900	6,000	5,300	5,700	5,400	5,400
Somerset	9,300	9,000	11,200	11,500	11,700	11,900
Sussex	17,800	19,000	19,200	19,700	21,100	20,400
Warren	15,250	16,000	16,600	17,100	17,400	16,900
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	7,500	7,800	9,300	9,600	9,600	9,900
Mercer	2,400	2,400	3,800	4,200	4,600	4,400
Middlesex	1,000	900	1,100	1,400	1,400	1,400
Monmouth	4,600	4,400	4,600	4,700	5,400	5,100
Ocean	1,300	1,800	1,700	2,100	1,800	1,600
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cape May	1,500	1,600	1,000	1,000	1,300	1,800
Cumberland	7,800	8,200	4,200	4,400	4,700	4,200
Gloucester	2,100	2,200	2,400	2,300	2,500	2,700
Salem	7,800	7,500	7,700	7,500	7,500	7,200
Other counties	1,050	1,200	1,400	1,400	1,500	1,700
STATE	107,000	110,000	112,000	115,000	120,000	118,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: ALL HAY YIELD AND PRODUCTION, BY COUNTIES, 1980-1985

County	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1/
			-- Yield (tons) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6
Morris	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5
Somerset	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.6
Sussex	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0
Warren	2.5	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.2
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9
Mercer	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.8
Middlesex	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.6
Monmouth	2.4	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.9
Ocean	2.0	2.7	2.9	2.0	2.0	2.3
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cape May	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.4
Cumberland	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.5
Gloucester	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9
Salem	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1
Other counties	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.5
STATE	2.38	2.57	2.67	2.57	2.64	2.82
			-- Production (tons) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	45,570	48,400	54,000	56,000	61,600	62,000
Morris	12,980	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,800	13,300
Somerset	16,740	22,000	28,000	27,000	29,600	31,000
Sussex	46,280	47,500	50,000	51,000	57,100	61,000
Warren	38,12[illegible]	51,200	53,000	49,000	46,900	53,500
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	21,000	19,500	24,000	26,000	28,000	28,900
Mercer	5,040	4,800	8,000	10,400	12,000	12,100
Middlesex	1,900	1,620	2,000	2,800	3,400	3,700
Monmouth	11,040	13,200	14,000	12,500	15,300	14,800
Ocean	2,600	4,800	5,000	4,100	3,600	3,700
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cape May	3,600	3,200	2,300	2,200	3,200	4,300
Cumberland	18,720	21,280	11,000	10,000	10,800	10,300
Gloucester	5,250	6,160	7,000	6,100	6,800	7,700
Salem	24,180	24,750	25,000	22,500	22,400	22,500
Other counties	1,975	2,590	3,700	3,400	3,500	4,200
STATE	255,000	283,000	299,000	295,000	317,000	333,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: POTATOES, BY COUNTIES, 1980-1985

County	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	700	600	400	600	600	600
Mercer	600	600	400	500	500	500
Middlesex	1,100	1,300	2,200	1,800	1,700	1,700
Monmouth	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,700	1,800	1,900
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	800	700	400	400	400	400
Cumberland	1,800	2,000	2,000	1,800	1,700	1,700
Salem	1,300	1,200	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700
Other counties	300	200	200	200	200	300
STATE	8,200	8,100	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,800
			-- Yield per acre (cwt) --			
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	230	235	255	140	235	265
Mercer	265	280	250	240	200	280
Middlesex	270	285	280	220	180	290
Monmouth	260	280	280	180	215	280
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	215	235	270	150	210	270
Cumberland	220	240	225	180	240	275
Salem	235	230	260	190	230	295
Other counties	205	230	250	200	170	210
STATE	240	255	260	190	215	280
			-- Production (cwt) --			
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	161,000	141,000	102,000	84,000	141,000	159,000
Mercer	159,000	168,000	100,000	120,000	100,000	140,000
Middlesex	297,000	370,500	616,000	396,000	306,000	493,000
Monmouth	416,000	420,000	420,000	306,000	387,000	532,000
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	172,000	164,500	108,000	60,000	84,000	108,000
Cumberland	396,000	480,000	450,000	324,000	408,000	467,500
Salem	305,500	276,000	364,000	285,000	368,000	501,500
Other counties	61,500	46,000	50,000	40,000	34,000	63,000
STATE	1,968,000	2,066,000	2,210,000	1,615,000	1,828,000	2,464,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: SWEETPOTATOES, BY COUNTIES, 1980-1985

County	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	900	900	1,150	1,000	1,000	1,000
Camden	200	200	250	200	200	300
Cumberland	200	200	300	300	300	300
Gloucester	800	800	750	600	600	700
Salem	150	250	350	200	200	200
Other counties	150	150	100	100	100	200
STATE	2,400	2,500	2,900	2,400	2,400	2,700
			-- Yield per acre (cwt) --			
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	110	110	120	100	115	130
Camden	105	110	130	90	130	120
Cumberland	125	120	100	75	120	125
Gloucester	120	110	100	85	100	125
Salem	135	110	100	85	90	120
Other counties	100	95	85	75	90	115
STATE	115	110	110	90	110	125
			-- Production (cwt) --			
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	99,000	99,000	138,000	100,000	115,000	130,000
Camden	21,000	22,000	32,500	18,000	26,000	36,000
Cumberland	25,000	24,000	30,000	22,500	36,000	37,500
Gloucester	96,000	88,000	75,000	51,000	60,000	87,500
Salem	20,000	28,000	35,000	17,000	18,000	24,000
Other counties	15,000	14,000	8,500	7,500	9,000	23,000
STATE	276,000	275,000	319,000	216,000	264,000	338,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND VALUE OF POTATOES AND SWEETPOTATOES, 1979-1984 1/

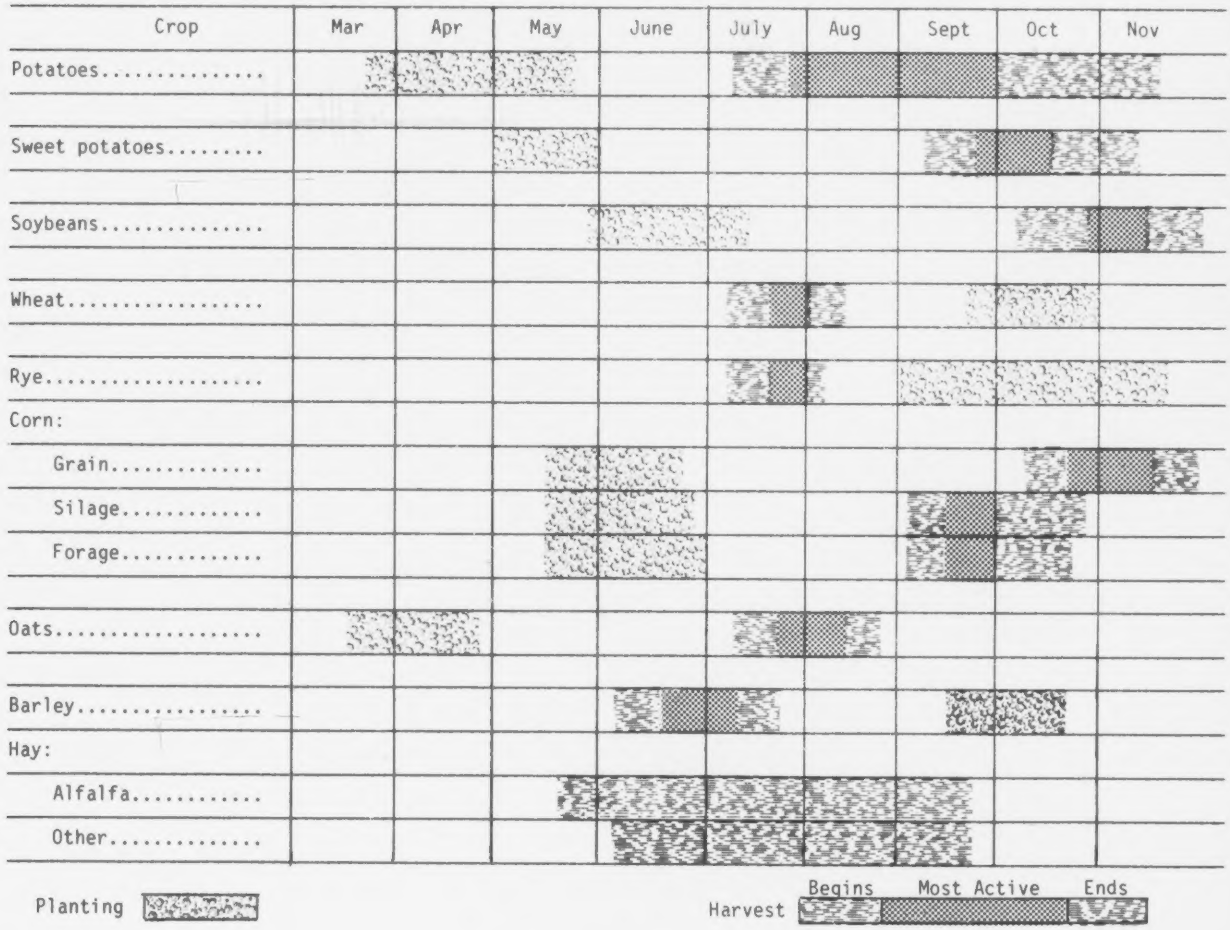
Year	Production (1,000 cwt)	Total used for seed (1,000 cwt)	Used on farms where grown		Sold (1,000 cwt)	Season average price per cwt ($)	Value of	
			For seed, feed and household use (1,000 cwt)	Shrinkage and loss (1,000 cwt)			Production ($1,000)	Sales ($1,000)
				POTATOES				
1979 ...	2,125	153	9	74	2,042	4.00	8,500	8,168
1980 ...	1,968	149	8	59	1,901	8.30	16,334	15,778
1981 ...	2,066	155	8	62	1,996	7.00	14,462	13,972
1982 ...	2,210	158	8	66	2,136	5.10	11,271	10,894
1983 ...	1,615	155	8	48	1,559	8.35	13,485	13,018
1984 ...	1,828	162	8	54	1,766	7.25	13,253	12,804
				SWEETPOTATOES				
1979 ...	311	8	9	19	283	13.50	4,199	3,821
1980 ...	276	11	10	26	240	16.40	4,526	3,936
1981 ...	275	19	17	21	237	16.10	4,428	3,816
1982 ...	319	17	16	30	273	9.80	3,126	2,675
1983 ...	216	16	11	23	182	15.40	3,326	2,803
1984 ...	264	19	14	11	239	16.10	4,250	3,848

1/ Estimates discontinued for 1985.

NEW JERSEY: FIELD CROP WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CONVERSION FACTORS

Crop	Unit	Approximate net weight	
		United States	Metric
		-- pounds --	-- kilograms --
Barley	Bushel	48	21.8
Corn:			
Ear, husked	Bushel	70	31.8
Shelled	Bushel	56	25.4
Hay	Square Bale	40 - 50	18.1 - 22.7
Oats	Bushel	32	14.5
Potatoes	Bag	50	22.7
Rye	Bushel	56	25.4
Soybeans	Bushel	60	27.2
Sweetpotatoes	Crate	50	22.7
Wheat	Bushel	60	27.2

NEW JERSEY: FIELD CROPS, USUAL PLANTING AND HARVESTING DATES



WEATHER SUMMARY

January	January was a cold dry month. Temperatures averaged 3 to 5 degrees below normal with extremes being 63 degrees at Pomona and minus 16 at High Point. Precipitation totals were 2 to 3 inches below normal. Belleplain State Forest had the most snow with 20.1 inches.
February	Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees above normal and precipitation was slightly below normal. The extremes in temperature were 78 degrees at Long Branch and minus 16 at Newton. The most snow occurred at High Point with 14.5 inches.
March	March was a warm and dry month. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees above normal. The extremes in temperature were 84 degrees at Newark and 8 degrees at Newton and Charlotteburg. Precipitation totals were between 1.5 and 2.5 inches which was 2 to 3 inches below normal. The heaviest 24 hour rainfall was only 0.68 inches at Essex Fells.
April	Temperatures averaged much above normal with the extremes being 94 degrees at Plainfield and 13 degrees at Charlotteburg. Precipitation continued below normal for the ninth straight month. Totals averaged 2 to 3 inches below normal with the heaviest 24 hour total of only 0.73 of an inch.
May	May temperatures averaged well above normal for the fourth straight month. The extremes in temperature were 92 degrees at Moorestown and Newark, and 24 degrees at Charlotteburg. May marked the end of the drought with precipitation totals above normal for the first time in 9 months. The heaviest 24 hour total was 3.74 inches at Flemington.
June	June was a cool and wet month. Temperatures averaged 2 to 3 degrees below normal with extremes of 91 degrees at Indian Mills and 38 degrees at Newton and Charlotteburg. Precipitation totals were 1 to 2 inches above normal in the north and 1 to 2 inches below normal in the south.
July	Temperatures and precipitation both averaged near normal. Temperatures ranged from 98 degrees at Moorestown to 43 at Morris Plains. Temperatures reached or exceeded 90 degrees at Hammonton on 12 days. The greatest 24 hour rainfall was 3.61 inches at Millville.
August	August featured temperatures that were slightly below normal and precipitation that was generally below normal. Precipitation totals were above normal at a few stations with Seabrook receiving 4.86 inches in a 24 hour period.
September	September was a warm and wet month. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees above normal with extremes of 96 at several locations and 35 also at several locations. Precipitation totals were between 5 to 7 inches at most locations which was 2 to 3 inches above normal. The heaviest 24 hour total was 5.35 inches at Moorestown.
October	Temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees above normal. Extremes were 88 degrees at Pemberton and 22 degrees at Indian Mills. Precipitation totals were 1 to 2 inches below normal, ranging from 0.81 inches at Flemington to 2.94 inches at Woodstown. The heaviest 24 hour total was 2.02 inches at Shiloh.
November	November was a very warm and wet month. Temperatures averaged 2 to 3 degrees above normal in the north and 5 to 6 degrees above normal in the south. Precipitation averaged 4 to 6 inches in the south and 6 to 8 inches in the north. The heaviest 24 hour rainfall was 2.82 inches at Plainfield.
December	December was below normal in temperature and precipitation. Temperatures averaged 2 to 3 degrees below normal with extremes of 63 degrees at Millville and Pomona and 2 degrees at several locations. Precipitation totals averaged 2 to 3 inches below normal ranging from 0.71 inches at Atlantic City to 3.18 inches at Sussex. The highest total snowfall was 7.0 inches at Canoe Brook.

Keith Arnesen
Agricultural Meteorologist

SOURCE: Department of Meteorology and Physical Oceanography, Cook College, Rutgers University.

MARCH – OCTOBER PRECIPITATION

The weather for the 1985 growing season was overall very good. The drought which began in August of 1984 continued through April 1985. By May of 1985 the pattern changed and precipitation returned to normal or above normal. Precipitation from March through October (figure 1) was near normal with the exception of the southeastern quarter of the state which had below normal precipitation. Rainfall during the crucial period of May to September (figure 3) was near normal in the southeast and above normal the remainder of the state. The lack of an extended heat wave was also beneficial to crop development.

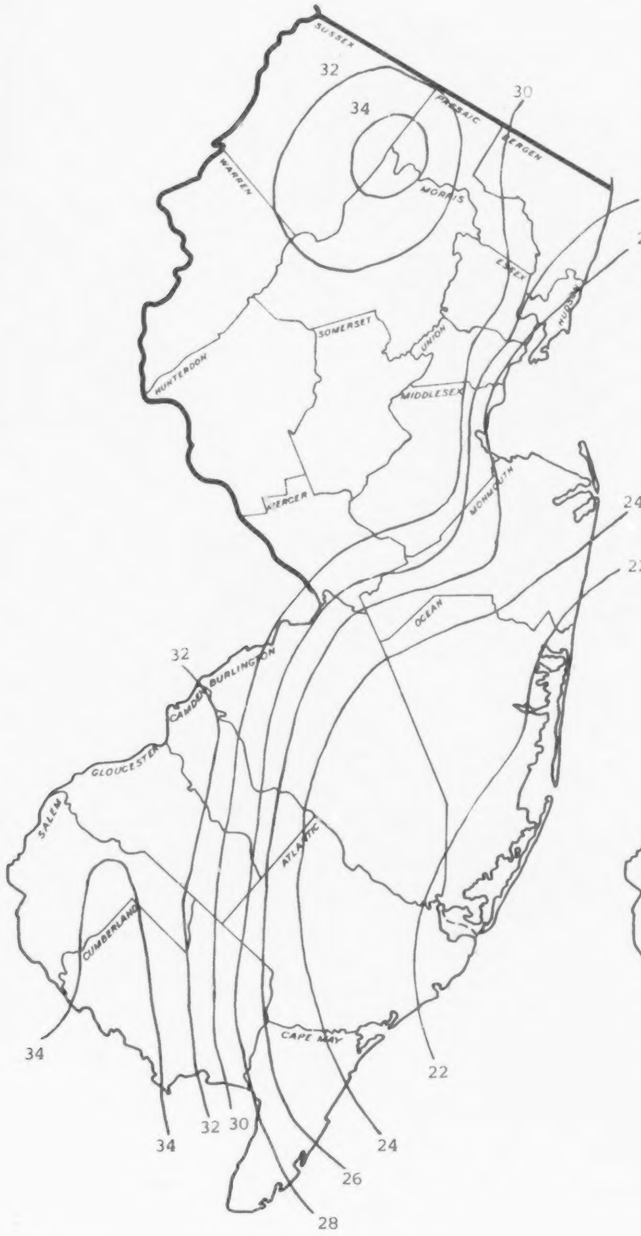

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FIGURE 1. GROWING SEASON PRECIPITATION
(MARCH - OCTOBER)
1985

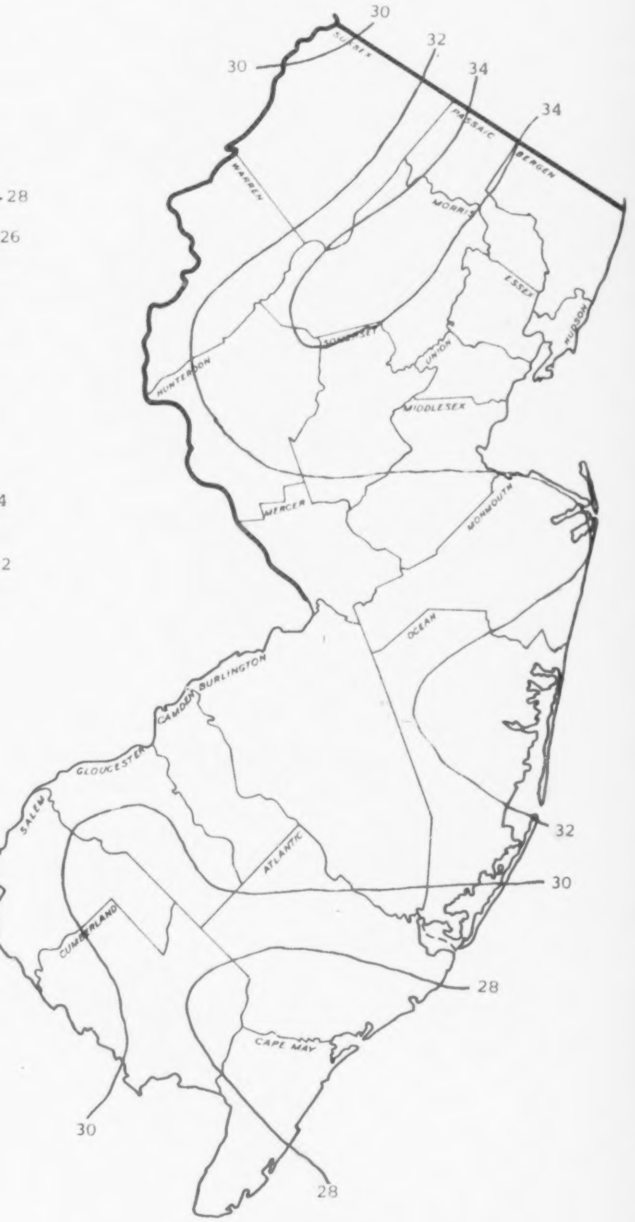
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FIGURE 2. LONG TERM AVERAGE
(1951-1980)
GROWING SEASON PRECIPITATION
(MARCH - OCTOBER)

MAY - SEPTEMBER PRECIPITATION

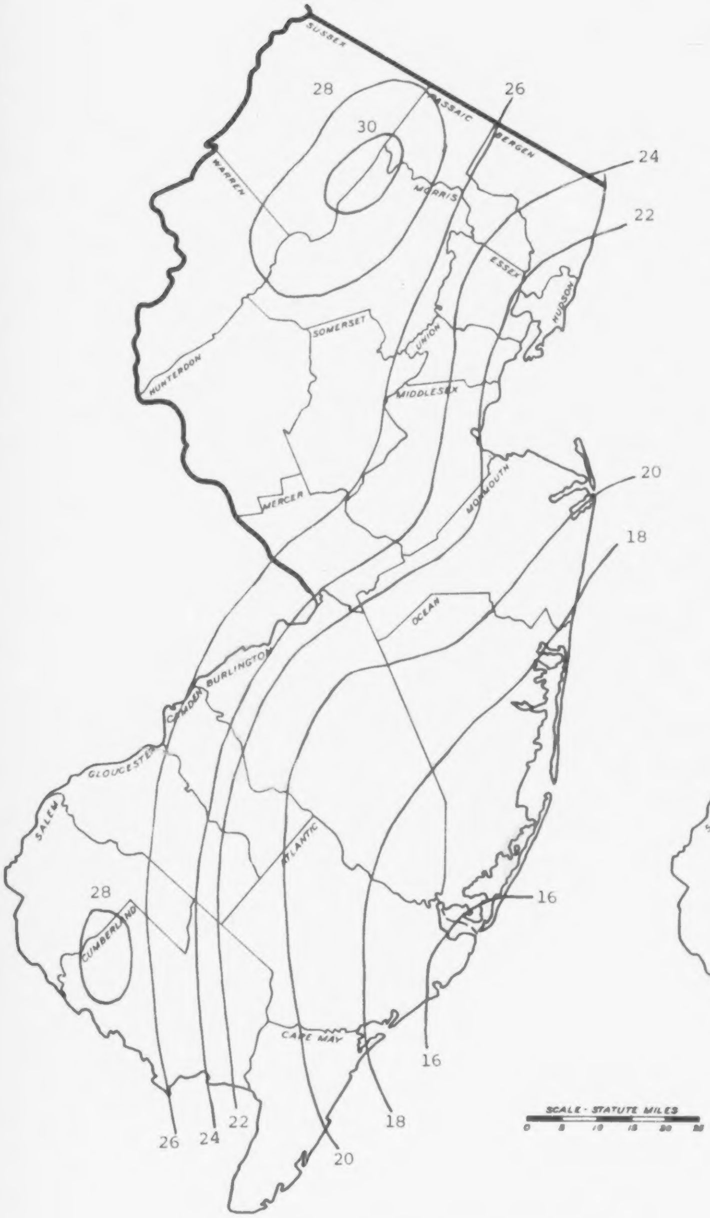
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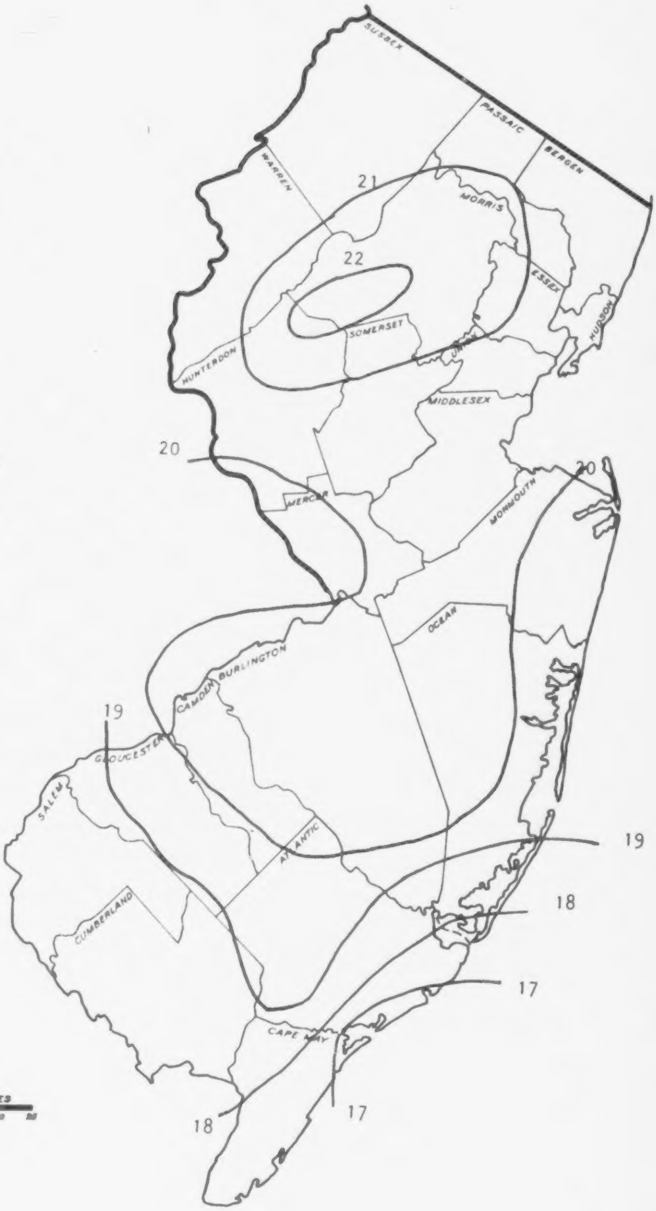
FIGURE 3. GROWING SEASON PRECIPITATION
(MAY - SEPTEMBER)
1985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CAPE MAY
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FIGURE 4. LONG TERM AVERAGE
(1951-1980)
GROWING SEASON PRECIPITATION
(MAY - SEPTEMBER)

NEW JERSEY: TOTAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AT SELECTED STATIONS AND BY STATE DIVISIONS, 1985

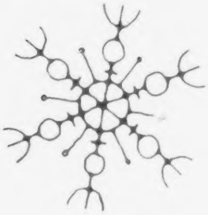
Division and station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Normal
							-- inches --							
NORTH DIVISION														
Essex, Newark	1.22	2.58	1.59	1.17	4.23	4.29	4.52	2.58	4.19	1.29	8.32	1.31	37.29	42.34
Canoe Brook	1.25	2.45	1.47	0.83	6.30	4.96	4.98	5.66	6.99	1.79	8.35	1.05	46.08	48.62
Hunterdon, Lambertville	1.23	2.52	1.63	0.82	5.99	4.16	5.13	3.59	7.04	1.97	7.44	1.18	42.70	44.13
Flemington .	M	M	M	0.88	8.35	4.67	2.74	2.90	2.62	0.81	M	M	---	---
Morris, Boonton	1.27	2.30	1.53	0.97	5.03	6.20	3.76	3.82	5.66	1.25	7.54	1.43	40.76	47.85
Morris Plains ..	1.41	2.55	1.65	1.15	5.69	6.09	4.64	3.39	6.20	1.85	7.38	1.66	43.66	49.92
Passaic, Little Falls ..	1.06	2.58	1.51	0.83	5.60	5.09	3.17	4.79	6.78	1.77	7.54	1.62	42.34	49.40
Somerset, Somerville ...	1.11	2.20	1.34	1.04	5.51	5.37	4.56	4.89	6.70	1.50	7.41	1.04	42.67	45.36
Sussex, Newton	0.74	2.14	2.06	1.29	5.99	4.43	6.45	4.39	5.91	1.91	6.97	2.08	44.36	44.03
Sussex	1.15	2.64	1.97	1.96	5.74	7.17	4.31	3.78	6.50	1.55	6.10	3.18	46.05	45.39
Union, Plainfield	1.43	2.11	1.44	1.14	5.36	5.20	4.59	3.40	5.74	2.78	8.40	1.12	42.71	48.76
Warren, Belvidere	0.55	2.27	1.20	1.70	5.34	5.35	3.82	4.12	8.29	1.65	6.99	2.35	43.63	---
CENTRAL & SOUTH DIVISION														
Atlantic, Hammonton	1.18	2.46	1.91	0.88	5.11	2.85	4.68	3.09	6.18	M	4.57	2.03	---	---
Atlantic City, Airport .	2.07	1.71	2.38	1.02	5.04	1.55	4.36	3.94	2.26	0.90	3.81	0.93	29.97	41.93
Burlington, Indian Mills	1.62	2.42	1.74	0.91	6.28	2.47	3.47	2.75	5.22	1.74	5.70	1.56	35.88	45.01
Pemberton ..	1.50	2.66	2.01	0.58	4.42	3.11	3.78	3.35	4.83	1.70	6.13	1.78	35.85	45.79
Camden, Audubon	1.47	2.30	1.89	0.74	4.55	2.12	5.27	3.71	6.35	1.94	5.24	0.72	36.30	45.35
Cape May, Belleplain ...	2.88	2.10	2.30	0.65	4.04	2.33	3.04	6.53	5.37	1.63	2.44	0.92	34.23	45.22
Cumberland, Millville .	2.14	2.99	2.74	0.55	8.20	1.93	6.57	3.90	6.25	1.71	4.41	1.26	42.65	42.95
Shiloh	1.65	2.20	1.91	1.06	4.95	2.62	M	M10.36	5.36	2.27	3.49	0.72	---	---
Gloucester, Glassboro ..	1.40	M2.35	1.85	1.41	6.51	2.16	7.50	4.52	6.54	2.22	4.93	2.00	M43.39	---
Mercer, Hightstown	0.98	2.78	1.56	1.01	3.88	4.69	3.00	7.18	6.48	1.61	6.96	1.56	41.69	44.39
Middlesex, New Brunswick	0.97	2.60	1.12	1.84	5.36	4.86	4.75	5.36	5.20	1.93	7.93	1.50	43.42	45.50
Monmouth, Freehold	M	2.47	1.52	1.25	3.57	4.10	4.56	4.85	5.32	M	M	2.25	---	---
Ocean, Toms River	0.97	2.82	1.66	1.10	4.25	5.84	2.68	2.57	4.40	1.33	6.22	1.91	35.75	47.68
Salem, Woodstown	1.63	2.30	1.73	0.92	4.99	2.91	7.62	2.95	6.63	2.94	4.22	0.94	39.78	42.81
COASTAL DIVISION														
Atlantic City ....R	2.04	1.73	2.58	0.97	5.01	2.39	3.37	3.43	2.07	1.08	2.16	0.71	27.54	40.06
Cape May	3.58	2.74	2.78	0.57	4.13	5.80	5.36	7.59	4.97	1.52	4.56	0.74	44.34	41.50
Long Branch	1.07	2.75	1.51	1.22	3.41	5.00	3.15	3.47	3.17	0.97	7.09	1.67	34.48	46.92
						-- departure from normal (inches) --								
DIVISIONS														
North	-2.36	-0.67	-2.62	-2.91	+1.87	+1.51	+0.28	-0.87	+1.90	-1.87	+3.73	-2.26	-4.27	---
Central and South	-1.82	-0.68	-2.18	-2.58	+1.59	-0.33	+0.31	-0.12	+1.86	-1.48	+1.39	-2.35	-6.39	---
Coastal	-1.05	-0.81	-1.97	-2.35	+0.87	+1.99	+0.03	-0.13	+0.14	-1.99	+1.66	-2.81	-6.42	---

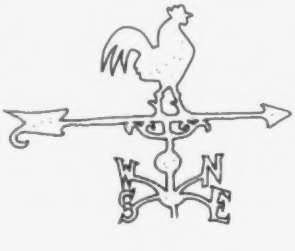
M - Insufficient or partial data; total is entered if less than 10 days values are missing. M appears alone if 10 or more daily values are missing.

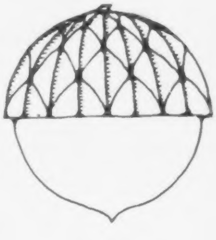
R - Amounts from recording rain gauge.

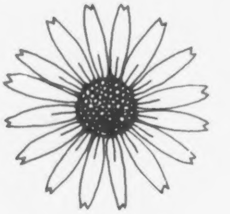
--- No record. Data not recorded, determined unreliable by quality control checks, or not received in time for publication.

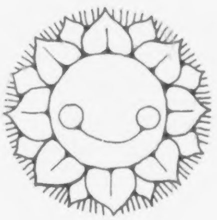
SOURCE: NOAA Weather Bureau, National Climatic Center.











NEW JERSEY: AVERAGE MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURES AT SELECTED STATIONS AND BY STATE DIVISIONS, 1985

Division and station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average	Normal
							-- degrees --							
NORTH DIVISION														
Essex, Newark	24.9	33.5	44.5	57.0	67.1	69.4	76.3	75.6	70.2	58.5	49.5	33.3	55.0	54.3
Canoe Brook	23.7	30.6	40.9	51.5	62.6	65.8	73.5	72.0	66.5	54.5	46.4	30.0	51.5	50.6
Hunterdon, Lambertville	27.4	34.7	44.6	55.2	64.9	68.1	75.2	73.7	M68.2	57.2	48.6	31.6	M54.1	53.2
Flemington ..	M	M	M	52.8	62.1	64.8	74.1	73.2	M68.0	59.0	M	M	M	---
Morris, Boonton	24.6	30.7	40.2	51.2	61.7	65.3	71.8	M69.8	65.2	52.4	45.8	30.1	M50.7	50.3
Morris Plains ..	24.8	31.1	41.3	51.1	61.6	64.4	70.4	69.1	65.0	52.2	44.8	27.9	50.3	50.3
Passaic, Little Falls ..	M25.3	31.8	41.7	M53.8	63.6	67.6	74.2	M73.0	66.8	54.5	47.0	30.7	M52.5	52.4
Somerset, Somerville ...	M24.6	31.3	41.0	51.5	61.7	65.2	72.6	71.0	65.6	53.7	46.0	29.7	M51.2	51.7
Sussex, Newton	20.3	26.6	37.3	48.6	59.5	62.8	69.9	68.2	62.8	50.8	42.6	26.2	48.0	48.4
Sussex	21.8	28.0	38.3	49.5	60.3	62.9	70.5	68.8	63.7	51.1	42.7	26.1	48.6	48.1
Union, Plainfield	M26.7	34.5	44.5	54.4	64.7	67.8	74.8	73.2	68.6	56.7	M47.6	30.8	M53.7	52.9
Warren, Belvidere	23.1	28.9	38.8	48.9	60.0	63.5	71.5	70.0	64.8	53.5	44.9	28.5	49.7	---
CENTRAL & SOUTH DIVISION														
Atlantic, Hammonton	27.7	35.6	43.5	M54.8	64.2	69.2	75.4	73.6	68.7	M	50.9	33.0	M	---
Atlantic City, Airport .	26.8	35.4	44.8	55.1	64.5	70.0	76.9	73.7	68.4	58.1	53.4	33.1	55.0	53.1
Burlington, Indian Mills	27.3	35.6	44.7	55.3	64.9	68.8	75.0	M73.5	67.9	57.8	50.7	32.0	M54.5	52.8
Pemberton ..	27.1	35.1	44.0	54.4	63.4	67.0	74.2	72.6	67.7	58.2	50.6	32.1	53.9	53.3
Camden, Audubon	28.3	36.5	45.6	56.5	65.0	69.5	76.1	74.6	69.7	58.9	51.2	33.5	55.5	---
Cape May, Belleplain ...	M28.4	36.0	45.2	M56.5	65.2	69.1	75.1	72.4	68.1	M59.4	53.0	33.8	M55.2	54.3
Cumberland, Millville ..	28.0	36.2	45.4	56.2	64.5	69.6	76.1	74.2	69.5	59.6	53.2	34.3	55.6	54.1
Shiloh	28.6	36.4	45.8	M57.5	65.6	70.0	M	74.0	69.5	60.5	53.0	34.3	M	---
Gloucester, Glassboro ..	27.6	35.6	44.2	54.7	64.6	68.8	75.2	73.7	69.2	58.7	50.7	33.1	54.7	53.9
Mercer, Hightstown	26.3	33.7	43.0	52.9	63.6	66.9	74.1	72.2	66.3	56.6	48.5	31.6	53.0	52.8
Middlesex, New Brunswick	25.9	33.1	43.1	52.3	63.1	67.0	73.6	72.6	66.9	56.1	48.0	31.4	52.8	52.9
Monmouth, Freehold	M	33.8	43.5	53.1	63.7	66.7	74.3	72.1	66.9	M	M	M31.8	M	---
Ocean, Toms River	M27.3	34.4	42.6	52.2	63.1	67.2	74.2	72.2	67.2	57.4	50.3	32.3	M53.4	---
Salem, Woodstown	27.7	36.5	45.6	57.1	65.8	69.9	76.3	74.2	69.1	59.3	51.0	33.0	55.5	---
COASTAL DIVISION														
Atlantic City	30.6	36.9	46.4	54.1	62.0	68.4	75.0	74.4	70.4	61.7	54.4	36.4	55.9	54.1
Cape May	30.0	35.9	45.5	54.9	62.8	69.0	74.9	74.1	70.2	61.5	55.4	36.7	55.9	55.1
Long Branch	M26.8	34.2	43.9	M50.5	62.7	67.7	74.3	73.0	68.7	59.3	52.2	34.2	M54.0	52.9
DIVISIONS						-- departure from normal (degrees) --								
North	-4.3	+0.9	+2.5	+2.0	+2.8	-3.1	-0.6	-0.5	+1.5	+0.5	+2.3	-2.6	+0.1	---
Central and South	-3.9	+2.4	+3.1	+3.2	+2.9	-1.8	+0.0	-0.7	+1.1	+2.4	+5.3	-2.7	+0.9	---
Coastal	-4.1	+1.2	+3.9	+2.3	+3.2	-0.6	+0.2	+0.1	+2.0	+2.9	+5.6	-1.9	+1.2	---

M - Insufficient or partial data; total is entered if less than 10 days values are missing. M appears alone if 10 or more daily values are missing.

--- No record. Data not recorded, determined unreliable, or not received in time for publication.

SOURCE: NOAA Weather Bureau, National Climatic Data Center.

NEW JERSEY: AVERAGE FREEZE DATES, SELECTED STATIONS 1/

County	Station	Years of record 2/	Average dates of last occurrence in spring of:			Average dates of first occurrence in fall of:			Average number of days between dates for 32°
			32°	28°	24°	32°	28°	24°	
Atlantic	Hammonton	28	Apr 21	Apr 6	Mar 21	Oct 16	Oct 31	Nov 17	178
Burlington	Pemberton	30	Apr 24	Apr 8	Mar 23	Oct 15	Oct 29	Nov 15	174
Cape May	Cape May	19	Mar 31	Mar 19	Mar 5	Nov 17	Nov 30	Dec 9	231
Cumberland	Shiloh	27	Apr 15	Mar 30	Mar 19	Oct 25	Nov 9	Nov 25	193
Gloucester	Clayton	10	Apr 12	Mar 25	Mar 20	Oct 29	Nov 7	Nov 14	200
Hunterdon	Flemington	30	Apr 29	Apr 16	Mar 30	Oct 13	Oct 23	Nov 9	167
Mercer	Trenton	30	Apr 4	Mar 26	Mar 14	Nov 8	Nov 21	Nov 30	218
Middlesex	New Brunswick	30	Apr 18	Apr 4	Mar 21	Oct 19	Nov 3	Nov 18	184
Monmouth	Freehold	29	Apr 23	Apr 7	Mar 24	Oct 18	Nov 2	Nov 17	178
Morris	Boonton	30	Apr 28	Apr 13	Mar 26	Oct 9	Oct 22	Nov 7	164
Sussex	Sussex	28	May 6	Apr 23	Apr 1	Oct 5	Oct 17	Oct 30	152
Warren	Belvidere	30	Apr 26	Apr 12	Mar 23	Oct 13	Oct 27	Nov 14	170

1/ For the period 1931-1960 or that portion of this period for which data are available.

2/ Minimum number of years included in spring or fall averages.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Climate of the States, New Jersey, revised March 1967.

Vegetable Crop Summary

Principal fresh market and processing vegetable crops in the Garden State were valued at $93.3 million in 1985, up 12 percent from 1984. The eleven fresh market vegetables were valued at $76.1 million compared with $67.9 million in 1984, up 12 percent. Principal vegetables for processing were valued at $13.7 million. Other vegetables in the program were not published separately to avoid disclosing individual operations. Those vegetables were valued at $3.5 million.

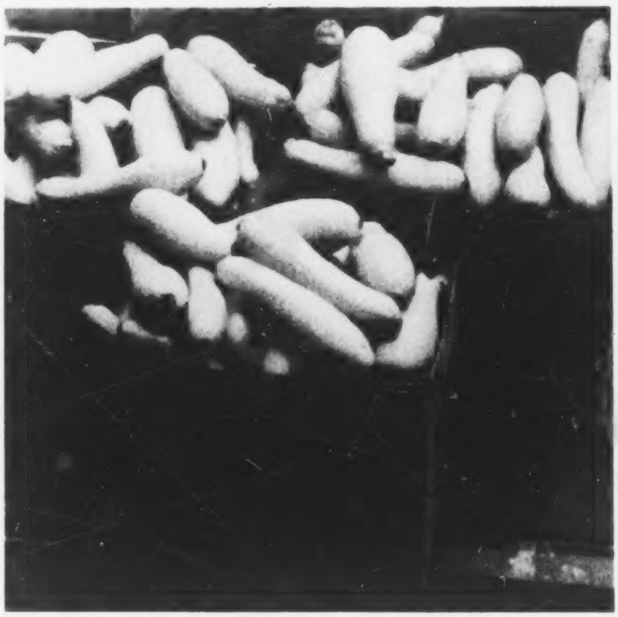
Gross value per acre for fresh market vegetables averaged $1,681 in 1985 compared with $1,537 in 1984. Processing vegetables grossed $1,008 per acre compared with $987 per acre in 1984. Area harvested for the principal fresh market and processing vegetables in 1985 amounted to 62,360 acres. This was 4 percent above the 59,800 acres harvested in 1984. Combined production for both fresh market and processing crops was 388 thousand tons, 9 percent above 1984.

In New Jersey, 12,800 acres of sweet corn were harvested in 1985. This was an increase of 2 percent from 1984. Production during 1985 amounted to 1,088,000 hundredweight compared with 1,000,000 hundredweight one year earlier. Yield per acre averaged 85 hundredweight compared with 80 hundredweight in 1984. During 1985, the season average price for sweet corn was $10.30 per hundredweight, down $1.00 from 1984. The value of production for the 1985 crop was $11.2 million, down 1 percent from 1984.

The Garden State lettuce harvest amounted to 2,800 acres in 1985, unchanged from the previous year. Production during 1985 totaled 392,000 hundredweight, 12 percent below 1984. Prices for lettuce in 1985 were $10.70 per hundredweight, down 24 percent from the previous year. A lower price combined with a lower yield resulted in a 32 percent decrease in the value of production from $6.8 million in 1984 to $4.2 million in 1985.

During 1985, New Jersey fresh market tomato harvest totaled 6,300 acres, up 300 acres from 1984. Yield per acre averaged 115 hundredweight, up 21 percent from the previous year. Production totaled 725,000 hundredweight, compared with 570,000 hundredweight in 1984. The 1985 fresh market price averaged $27.20 per hundredweight, up 13 percent from one year earlier. Both higher production and price contributed to the increase in the value of production, at $19.7 million for 1985. This was 44 percent above the 1984 value of $13.7 million.

Ranking fresh market vegetable crops by value of production indicated tomatoes were first with $19.7 million. Peppers were second at $11.5 million, up 31 percent from a year earlier. Sweet corn ranked third with $11.2 million. Snap beans ranked fourth at $6.2 million, up 6 percent from 1984. Ranking fifth was cabbage with $5.4 million, down 7 percent from the previous year.



NEW JERSEY: VEGETABLE CROPS, 1980-1985

Year	Acres harvested	Yield per acre (cwt)	Production (1,000 cwt)	Season average price per cwt ($)	Value	
					Total ($1,000)	Per acre ($)
ASPARAGUS, Jan - June, fresh market and processing						
1980	1,500	15	23	85.30	1,962	1,308
1981	1,800	19	34	78.50	2,669	1,483
1982	1,900	21	40	82.40	3,296	1,735
1983	1,900	17	32	79.60	2,547	1,341
1984	2,000	15	30	70.90	2,127	1,064
1985	1,900	19	36	68.70	2,473	1,302
CABBAGE, Jan - June, fresh market						
1980	700	220	154	12.50	1,925	2,750
1981	700	220	154	6.76	1,041	1,487
1982	500	240	120	13.40	1,608	3,216
1983	400	250	100	11.00	1,100	2,750
1984	500	230	115	8.20	943	1,886
1985	600	235	141	6.60	931	1,552
CABBAGE, July - Dec, fresh market						
1980	3,100	210	651	9.56	6,222	2,007
1981	2,700	260	702	6.89	4,837	1,791
1982	2,700	270	729	7.50	5,468	2,025
1983	2,800	245	686	12.00	8,232	2,940
1984	2,900	225	653	7.45	4,865	1,678
1985	2,800	230	644	6.90	4,444	1,587
CUCUMBERS, July - Dec, fresh market						
1980	1,700	150	255	15.70	4,004	2,355
1981	1,700	155	264	14.70	3,881	2,283
1982	1,800	160	288	17.10	4,925	2,736
1983	1,700	150	255	15.50	3,953	2,325
1984	2,000	160	320	15.90	5,088	2,544
1985	2,100	130	273	18.00	4,914	2,340
EGGPLANT, July - Dec, fresh market						
1980	1,000	150	150	14.10	2,115	2,115
1981	1,100	190	209	15.10	3,156	2,869
1982	1,100	180	198	13.60	2,693	2,448
1983	1,000	150	150	16.30	2,445	2,445
1984	900	175	158	17.50	2,765	3,072
1985	900	170	153	18.80	2,876	3,196
ESCAROLE, Jan - June, fresh market						
1980	290	190	55	18.10	996	3,434
1981	450	200	90	17.20	1,548	3,440
1982	300	150	45	24.00	1,080	3,600
1983	250	195	49	28.40	1,392	5,568
1984	250	150	38	20.00	760	3,040
1985	250	160	40	16.30	652	2,608
ESCAROLE, July - Dec, fresh market						
1980	660	185	122	17.30	2,111	3,198
1981	700	190	133	19.30	2,567	3,667
1982	650	185	120	15.00	1,800	2,769
1983	650	165	107	23.00	2,461	3,786
1984	550	185	102	17.70	1,805	3,282
1985	650	170	111	23.40	2,597	3,995

NEW JERSEY: VEGETABLE CROPS, 1980-1985

Year	Acres harvested	Yield per acre (cwt)	Production (1,000 cwt)	Season average price per cwt ($)	Value	
					Total ($1,000)	Per acre ($)
LETTUCE, Jan - June, fresh market						
1980	1,300	185	241	9.66	2,328	1,791
1981	1,200	195	234	10.30	2,410	2,008
1982	1,600	150	240	11.30	2,712	1,695
1983	1,600	140	224	17.40	3,898	2,436
1984	1,500	135	203	12.20	2,477	1,651
1985	1,400	150	210	8.50	1,785	1,275
LETTUCE, July - Dec, fresh market						
1980	1,300	210	273	9.65	2,635	2,027
1981	1,700	240	408	12.10	4,937	2,904
1982	1,300	260	338	10.50	3,549	2,730
1983	1,300	200	260	12.30	3,198	2,460
1984	1,300	185	241	15.50	3,736	2,874
1985	1,400	130	182	13.20	2,409	1,721
PEPPERS, July - Dec, fresh market and processing						
1980	6,700	71	475	16.40	7,792	1,163
1981	6,500	65	423	18.20	7,685	1,182
1982	6,100	75	458	21.50	9,847	1,614
1983	6,100	72	439	22.00	9,658	1,583
1984	6,100	75	458	19.20	8,794	1,442
1985	6,300	78	491	23.40	11,489	1,824
SNAP BEANS, Jan - June, fresh market						
1980	900	40	36	28.10	1,012	1,124
1981	1,000	40	40	21.80	872	872
1982	800	38	30	33.20	996	1,245
1983	600	45	27	21.20	572	953
1984	800	35	28	41.60	1,165	1,456
1985	900	43	39	27.60	1,076	1,196
SNAP BEANS, July - Dec, fresh market						
1980	5,800	30	176	21.80	3,841	662
1981	3,800	52	198	26.70	5,287	1,391
1982	4,400	45	198	22.90	4,534	1,030
1983	2,600	39	101	31.00	3,131	1,204
1984	4,600	45	207	22.60	4,678	1,017
1985	4,600	47	216	23.70	5,119	1,113
SPINACH, Jan - June, fresh market						
1980	700	77	54	24.10	1,301	1,859
1981	1,200	70	84	18.90	1,588	1,323
1982	1,200	72	86	27.80	2,391	1,993
1983	1,400	72	101	37.90	3,828	2,734
1984	1,550	70	109	21.30	2,322	1,498
1985	1,700	60	102	22.90	2,336	1,374
SPINACH, July - Dec, fresh market						
1980	600	74	44	27.60	1,214	2,023
1981	700	75	53	29.20	1,548	2,211
1982	700	90	63	23.40	1,474	2,106
1983	800	80	64	32.00	2,048	2,560
1984	750	78	59	23.40	1,381	1,841
1985	700	85	60	35.20	2,112	3,017

NEW JERSEY: VEGETABLE CROPS, 1980-1985

Year	Acres harvested	Yield per acre (cwt)	Production (1,000 cwt)	Season average price per cwt ($)	Value	
					Total ($1,000)	Per acre ($)
			SWEET CORN, July - Dec, fresh market			
1980	10,500	73	767	12.10	9,281	884
1981	11,500	78	897	12.40	11,123	967
1982	12,500	74	925	12.30	11,378	910
1983	12,000	70	840	13.40	11,256	938
1984	12,500	80	1,000	11.30	11,300	904
1985	12,800	85	1,088	10.30	11,206	875
			TOMATOES, July - Dec, fresh market			
1980	6,500	83	540	17.90	9,666	1,487
1981	6,600	105	693	29.70	20,582	3,118
1982	6,600	120	792	31.80	25,186	3,816
1983	5,700	95	542	23.10	12,520	2,196
1984	6,000	95	570	24.10	13,737	2,290
1985	6,300	115	725	27.20	19,720	3,130
			SNAP BEANS, for processing 1/			
1980	6,400	2.64	16,900	191.00	3,228	504
1981	7,400	2.77	20,500	205.00	4,203	568
1982	9,300	2.66	24,740	202.00	4,997	537
1983	6,200	1.82	11,280	200.00	2,256	364
1984	8,000	2.81	22,480	202.00	4,541	568
1985	8,300	3.13	25,980	206.00	5,352	645
			TOMATOES, for processing 1/			
1980	5,400	11.48	61,990	74.20	4,600	852
1981	5,400	17.96	96,980	86.60	8,398	1,555
1982	5,600	19.07	106,790	87.40	9,333	1,667
1983	4,400	15.70	69,080	83.00	5,734	1,303
1984	4,000	19.66	78,640	80.40	6,323	1,581
1985	4,200	21.95	92,190	75.00	6,914	1,646
			CUCUMBERS, for processing 1/			
1980	1,400	8.00	11,200	167.00	1,870	1,336
1981	1,100	9.51	10,460	165.00	1,726	1,569
1982 2/..........	---	---	---	---	---	---
1983 2/..........	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	1,100	9.45	10,400	206.00	2,142	1,947
1985	660	11.01	7,270	204.00	1,483	2,247

1/ Yield per acre, production and season average price are in tons.
2/ Estimates discontinued.

NEW JERSEY: MUSHROOM, AREA, PRODUCTION AND VALUE, 1979-1986 1/

Year	Area in production (1,000 sq ft)				Production (1,000 lbs)	Price per pound ($)	Value of production ($1,000)
	First filling	Second filling	Additional filling	Total			
1979-80	132	90	64	286	613	53.7	329
1980-81	133	119	46	298	691	62.1	429
1981-82	146	82	2	230	586	50.2	294
1982-83	101	79	16	196	586	62.8	368
1983-84	101	86	28	215	592	60.6	359
1984-85 2/....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985-86 2/....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/ Production estimated on a fiscal year, July 1 through June 30.
2/ No longer published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

NEW JERSEY: TOMATOES, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET AND PROCESSING, BY COUNTIES, 1980-1985

County	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1/
			-- Fresh market --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Bergen	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hunterdon	300	150	250	200	200	150
Morris	100	100	150	150	100	100
Sussex	200	200	200	250	200	250
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	400	400	450	400	400	400
Middlesex	200	100	150	150	100	150
Monmouth	1,000	600	550	500	600	550
Ocean	100	100	100	100	100	100
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	300	150	400	350	500	500
Cumberland	400	600	450	400	500	500
Gloucester	1,700	2,300	2,100	1,700	1,700	1700
Salem	1,000	1,200	1,000	800	900	1100
Other counties	700	600	700	600	600	700
STATE	6,500	6,600	6,600	5,700	6,000	6,300
			-- Processing --			
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	200	200	250	250	200	200
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	300	350	300	350	300	300
Cumberland	900	900	950	1,000	900	900
Gloucester	1,700	1,400	1,500	1,100	1,000	1,100
Salem	2,200	2,400	2,500	1,600	1,500	1,600
Other counties	100	150	100	100	100	100
STATE	5,400	5,400	5,600	4,400	4,000	4,200
			-- Total --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Bergen	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hunterdon	300	150	250	200	200	150
Morris	100	100	150	150	100	100
Sussex	200	200	200	250	200	250
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	600	600	700	650	600	600
Middlesex	200	100	150	150	100	150
Monmouth	1,000	600	550	500	600	550
Ocean	100	100	100	100	100	100
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	600	500	700	700	800	800
Camden	400	400	450	400	500	500
Cumberland	1,300	1,500	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
Gloucester	3,400	3,700	3,600	2,800	2,700	2,900
Salem	3,200	3,600	3,500	2,400	2,400	2,600
Other counties	400	350	350	300	200	300
STATE	11,900	12,000	12,200	10,100	10,000	10,500

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: ASPARAGUS, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET AND PROCESSING, BY COUNTIES, 1980-1985

County	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1/
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	2/	150	150	200	250	200
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Camden	2/	100	100	100	100	100
Cumberland	200	200	250	300	350	200
Gloucester	700	700	700	650	650	650
Salem	500	500	500	500	500	500
Other counties	100	150	200	150	150	250
STATE	1,500	1,800	1,900	1,900	2,000	1,900

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: CABBAGE, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET, BY COUNTIES, 1980-1985

County	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Warren	150	100	150	100	100	100
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	200	100	150	150	150	200
Middlesex	200	100	150	100	100	200
Monmouth	550	400	500	400	400	300
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	550	550	500	650	700	700
Cumberland	1,100	1,200	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,000
Gloucester	300	300	200	350	350	250
Salem	400	250	250	200	200	300
Other counties	350	400	300	250	300	350
STATE	3,800	3,400	3,200	3,200	3,400	3,400

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: LETTUCE, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET, BY COUNTIES, 1980-1985

County	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Warren	150	150	150	150	150	100
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Monmouth	100	100	100	100	100	100
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	300	300	300	300	300	300
Cumberland	1,800	2,000	1,950	1,900	1,800	1,700
Gloucester	100	150	150	200	200	200
Salem	2/	100	150	150	150	200
Other counties	150	100	100	100	100	200
STATE	2,600	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,800	2,800

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: SWEET CORN, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET, BY COUNTIES, 1980-1985

County	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Bergen	100	100	100	100	100	100
Essex	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hunterdon	200	400	400	400	400	300
Morris	400	400	600	500	500	700
Somserset	200	200	300	200	200	200
Sussex	500	500	600	900	900	900
Warren	700	800	700	600	700	600
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	2,900	2,900	3,000	3,200	3,300	3,200
Mercer	300	400	300	300	300	300
Middlesex	300	300	300	200	200	300
Monmouth	1,000	1,100	1,500	1,400	1,500	1,300
Ocean	300	500	300	200	200	300
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	600	700	700	600	600	700
Camden	700	700	900	800	800	900
Cape May	400	400	500	400	400	400
Cumberland	500	500	400	600	700	500
Gloucester	800	900	800	900	900	1,000
Salem	500	600	1,000	600	700	1,000
STATE	10,500	11,500	12,500	12,000	12,500	12,800

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: PEPPERS, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET, BY COUNTIES, 1980-1985

County	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1/
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	100	100	100	100	100	150
Monmouth	300	450	300	250	200	200
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	600	600	500	500	550	550
Camden	100	150	200	200	200	300
Cumberland	1,700	1,500	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,500
Gloucester	1,900	1,800	1,700	1,600	1,500	1,600
Salem	1,700	1,600	1,400	1,500	1,500	1,600
Other counties	300	300	400	350	350	400
STATE	6,700	6,500	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,300

1/ Preliminary.

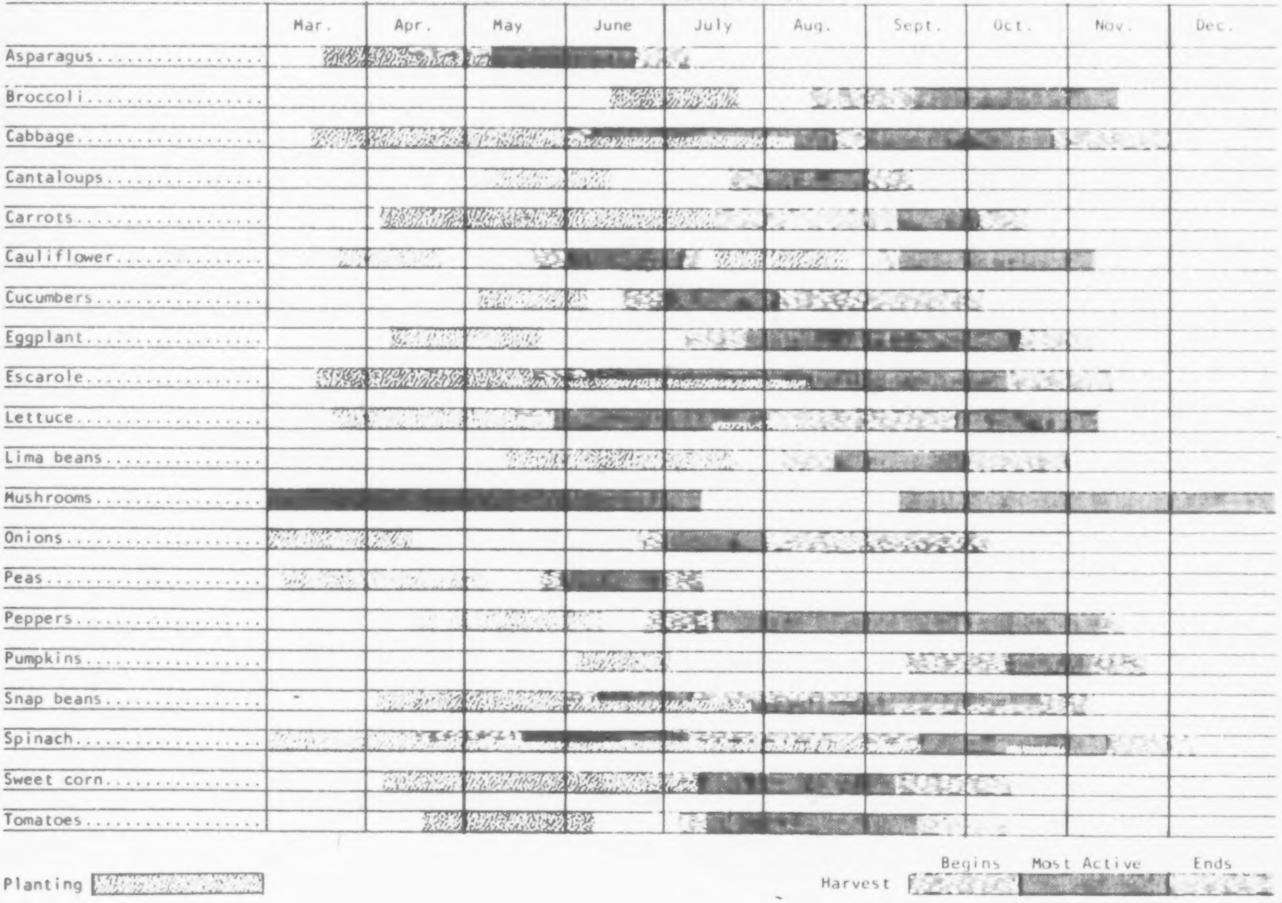
NEW JERSEY: PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES, ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE, 1980-1985

Year	Acres harvested			Production (1,000 tons)			Value ($1,000)		
	for fresh market	for processing	Total 1/	for fresh market	for processing	Total 1/	for fresh market	for processing	Total 1/
1980	43,250	13,200	58,610	200.8	90.1	306.0	58,405	9,698	69,503
1981	43,350	13,900	59,540	230.8	128.0	379.7	75,731	14,327	92,230
1982 2/	44,150	14,900	59,050	233.5	131.5	365.0	82,937	14,330	97,267
1983 2/	40,800	10,600	51,400	198.9	80.4	279.3	72,239	7,990	80,229
1984	44,200	13,100	59,800	214.7	111.5	354.6	67,943	13,006	83,337
1985	45,300	13,160	62,360	225.6	125.4	388.0	76,139	13,749	93,340

1/ Totals include vegetable crops not published in fresh market or processing tallies in order to avoid disclosing individual operations.

2/ Totals include all vegetables crops since all were published in these years.

NEW JERSEY: VEGETABLES, FRESH AND PROCESSING
USUAL PLANTING AND HARVESTING DATES



NEW JERSEY: MONTHLY UNLOADS OF MARKET VEGETABLES AT 22 U.S. CITIES, 1983-85 1/

Crop and year 2/	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Season totals
							-- 1,000 cwt --						
ASPARAGUS:													
1983-84	--	4	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
1984-85	--	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
1985-86	--	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
BEANS, SNAP:													
1983-84	--	--	3	15	15	18	5	--	--	--	--	--	56
1984-85	--	--	3	22	24	11	9	--	--	--	--	--	69
1985-86	--	--	14	23	14	14	5	--	--	--	--	--	70
BEETS:													
1983-84	--	--	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	--	--	--	16
1984-85	--	1	2	2	2	2	--	2	1	--	--	--	12
1985-86	--	2	4	2	2	2	3	3	1	--	--	--	19
BROCCOLI:													
1983-84	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	1	--	--	--	--	5
1984-85	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	4
1985-86	--	--	1	--	--	1	2	2	--	--	--	--	6
CABBAGE:													
1983-84	--	--	26	71	49	43	46	36	7	--	--	--	280
1984-85	--	--	36	72	50	21	36	31	6	--	--	--	252
1985-86	--	1	50	53	33	26	33	20	8	--	--	--	224
CANTALOUPS:													
1983-84	--	--	--	7	22	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
1984-85	--	--	--	11	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23
1985-86	--	--	--	11	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21
CELERY:													
1983-84	--	--	--	1	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	5
1984-85	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	2
1985-86	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	3
CORN, SWEET:													
1983-84	--	--	--	38	40	11	2	--	--	--	--	--	91
1984-85	--	--	--	55	63	6	2	--	--	--	--	--	126
1985-86	--	--	2	75	31	8	1	--	--	--	--	--	117
CUCUMBERS:													
1983-84	--	--	5	86	71	36	8	--	--	--	--	--	206
1984-85	--	--	6	105	80	22	15	1	--	--	--	--	229
1985-86	--	--	15	93	56	25	12	--	--	--	--	--	201
EGGPLANT:													
1983-84	--	--	--	7	26	23	16	--	--	--	--	--	72
1984-85	--	--	--	7	27	11	11	1	--	--	--	--	57
1985-86	--	--	--	6	22	17	11	--	--	--	--	--	56
ESCAROLE:													
1983-84	--	1	23	15	13	11	17	6	--	--	--	--	86
1984-85	--	1	18	10	12	6	12	9	--	--	--	--	68
1985-86	--	5	16	13	10	8	16	7	--	--	--	--	75
LETTUCE:													
1983-84	--	13	85	26	12	23	73	16	--	--	--	--	248
1984-85	--	10	80	14	9	12	65	11	--	--	--	--	201
1985-86	--	23	53	14	12	10	36	13	1	--	--	--	162
PEPPERS:													
1983-84	--	--	--	14	49	40	22	3	--	--	--	--	128
1984-85	--	--	--	19	61	20	17	4	--	--	--	--	121
1985-86	--	--	1	30	51	22	12	1	--	--	--	--	117
SPINACH:													
1983-84	19	21	8	1	1	4	10	10	3	--	--	--	78
1984-85	6	20	9	2	1	3	10	10	2	--	--	--	63
1985-86	11	17	7	3	1	3	7	10	3	--	--	--	62
TOMATOES:													
1983-84	--	--	--	43	51	20	9	--	--	--	--	--	123
1984-85	--	--	--	31	63	18	7	1	--	--	--	--	120
1985-86	--	--	2	63	44	12	4	--	--	--	--	--	125

1/ See page 64 for conversion factors. 2/ Monthly totals may not add to season totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: Fruit & Vegetable Market News Service, C & MS, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

NEW JERSEY: MONTHLY UNLOADS OF FRUIT, POTATOES AND SWEETPOTATOES, 1983-85 1/

Crop and year 2/	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Season totals
							-- 1,000 cwt --						
APPLES:													
1983-84	2	3	12	11	3	1	1	1	--	--	1	--	38
1984-85	2	4	11	12	5	1	2	5	1	--	--	--	43
1985-86	2	1	11	8	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	27
PEACHES:													
1983-84	14	150	155	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	329
1984-85	5	80	36	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	122
1985-86	57	131	86	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	275
STRAWBERRIES:													
1983-84	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2
1984-85	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	3
1985-86	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
BLUEBERRIES:													
1983-84	66	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	105
1984-85	68	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	107
1985-86	49	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	69
POTATOES:													
1983-84	8	142	84	54	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	294
1984-85	12	157	120	81	32	4	1	3	1	--	--	--	411
1985-86	17	173	138	118	72	23	11	--	--	--	1	--	553
SWEETPOTATOES:													
1983-84	2	1	4	12	19	13	8	7	5	7	4	2	84
1984-85	4	3	5	11	22	12	8	7	6	8	5	5	96
1985-86	2	2	7	12	23	15	9	7	9	8	4	4	102

1/ See bottom of page for conversion factors. 2/ Monthly totals may not add to season totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: Fruit & Vegetable Market News Service, C & MS, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

NEW JERSEY: VEGETABLES, FRUIT AND BERRIES, UNIT OF SALE, AVERAGE WEIGHT AND NUMBER OF PACKAGES USED IN CONVERTING TO CARLOT EQUIVALENTS

Crop	Unit of Sale	Average weight per unit (lbs)	Packages per carlot equivalent	
			In units	In cwt
Asparagus	Crate, 12 bunches	30	1,050	315
Beans, lima	Bushel	32	850	272
Beans, snap	Bushel	30	850	255
Beets, topped	Bushel	50	700	350
Broccoli	Crate, 12-14 bunches	21	900	189
Cabbage	Crate or sack	50	600	300
Carrots, topped	Bushel	50	1,000	500
Cauliflower	Crate	50	400	200
Celery	Crate, 3-4 dozen	60	600	360
Corn, sweet	Crate, 50 ears	42	725	305
Cucumbers	Bushel	48	700	336
Eggplant	1-1/9 bushel crate	33	750	248
Escarole, endive	1-1/9 bushel crate	28	850	238
Lettuce	Crate, 24 heads	43	825	355
Onions, dry	Sack	50	800	400
Peppers	Bushel	30	850	255
Spinach	Bushel	25	850	170
Tomatoes	Flat	30	2,000	400
Potatoes	Sack	100	500	500
Sweet potatoes	Bushel	50	600	300
Apples	Bushel or carton	44	900	396
Peaches	3/4 bushel or carton	38	900	342
Strawberries	Crate, 16 quarts	24	600	144
Blueberries	Crate, 12 pints	11	1,400	154

SOURCE: Fruit and Vegetable Market News Service, AMS, US Department of Agriculture.

Fruit Crop Summary

Utilized production of the five major fruit and berry crops amounted to 265.1 million pounds in 1985. This was an increase of 20 percent from 1984's production of 221.4 million pounds. Production of peaches, blueberries, strawberries and cranberries was higher in 1985 than in 1984 while apple production was lower. The 1985 value of utilized production of these five crops totaled 84.0 million dollars, up 31 percent from a year earlier. Season average prices for blueberries and cranberries was above the 1984 price levels while season average prices for apples, peaches and strawberries were lower. The ranking of these crops by value of utilized production resulted in blueberries ranking first with $25.7 million, peaches second with $25.5 million. Cranberries ranked third with $17.7 million. Apples and strawberries ranked fourth and fifth with the value of $12.1 and $3.1 million respectively.

Total peach production in the Garden State totaled 95 million pounds compared with 50 million pounds harvested in 1984 and 105 million pounds in 1983. Weather conditions were generally good during the growing season and peach size and quality were both good. The season average price of 28.3 cents per pound in 1985 was down .3 cents from 1984. Value of utilized production totaled $25.5 million, up $11.2 million from 1984 and slightly higher than the 1983 value. Gloucester was the leading peach producing county in the state with 43.7 million pounds. Atlantic ranked second with 14.5 million pounds, followed by Cumberland with 11.8 million pounds. Camden ranked fourth and Burlington ranked fifth with 9.5 and 5.6 million pounds respectively.

Apple production totaled 105 million pounds with utilized production at 103 million pounds, down 6 percent from 1984. Growing conditions in 1985 were fair for fruit development. Some areas experienced hail damage. The season average price in 1985 was 11.8 cents per pound, down 0.9 cents from a year earlier. The value of production for the 1985 crop decreased to $12.1 million, down 14 percent from the previous year. The leading apple producing county was Gloucester with 31.5 million pounds. Burlington was second with 15.5 million pounds, Monmouth third, with 10.3 million pounds, Cumberland fourth with 8.0 million pounds and Atlantic fifth with 7.5 million pounds.

Blueberry production in 1985 was a record high 35.0 million pounds. Acreage for harvest, at 7,700 acres, was down 200 acres from 1984, but yield per acre was a record 4,550 pounds, 20 percent above 1984. Favorable weather conditions during the growing season resulted in good fruit size and color in most fields. The season average price received by New Jersey growers was 75.6 cents per pound, 13.6 cents higher than in 1984. Utilized production totaled 34.0 million pounds with a corresponding value of $25.7 million, which was a record high value.

Strawberry production during 1985 increased 22 percent from 1984 to 61,000 hundredweight. Yield per acre was 55 hundredweight. Weather conditions during the growing season were generally favorable. Acres harvested increased 100 acres from 1984 to 1,100 acres. The season average price of $50.20 per hundredweight was down $9.10 from 1984. Value of production in 1985 amounted to $3.1 million, up 3 percent from the previous year.

Cranberry production in New Jersey was 320,000 barrels in 1985. This was up 17 percent from 1984 and a new record high production. Acres harvested increased 100 acres from 1984 to 3,300 acres. Yield per acre averaged 97.0 barrels, up 11.4 barrels from 1984. The season average price was $55.30 per barrel, up 30 cents from the previous year. Value of production reached a record high $17.7 million, up 17 percent from 1984.

NEW JERSEY: FRUIT AND BERRY PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND VALUE, 1980-1985

Crop year	Production 1/		Utilization		Season average price per unit 5/	Value of utilized production ($1,000)
	Total	Utilized	Fresh 2/	Processed		
			APPLES (million pounds)			
1980	110.0	110.0	52.0	58.0	9.6	10,572
1981	95.0	95.0	55.0	40.0	13.0	12,330
1982	140.0	140.0	56.0	84.0	10.3	14,448
1983	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	10.5	10,450
1984	110.0	110.0	64.0	46.0	12.7	14,014
1985	105.0	103.0	58.0	45.0	11.8	12,128
			PEACHES (million pounds)			
1980	110.0	110.0	110.0	3/	20.8	22,880
1981	90.0	90.0	90.0	3/	23.9	21,488
1982	80.0	80.0	80.0	3/	27.6	22,084
1983	105.0	100.0	100.0	3/	25.4	25,411
1984	50.0	50.0	50.0	3/	28.6	14,310
1985	95.0	90.0	90.0	3/	28.3	25,454
			BLUEBERRIES (thousand pounds)			
1980	26,000	26,000	20,000	6,000	61.0	15,870
1981	28,000	28,000	20,700	7,300	65.0	18,201
1982	30,000	30,000	22,000	8,000	71.2	21,360
1983	23,000	23,000	18,000	5,000	79.4	18,260
1984	30,000	29,000	23,000	6,000	62.0	17,980
1985	35,000	34,000	25,600	8,400	75.6	25,688
			STRAWBERRIES (thousand cwt)			
1980	38	38	38	---	61.40	2,330
1981	43	43	43	---	68.60	2,950
1982	49	49	49	---	52.30	2,563
1983	50	50	50	---	51.10	2,555
1984	50	50	50	---	59.30	2,965
1985	61	61	61	---	50.20	3,062
			CRANBERRIES (thousand barrels) 4/			
1980	245.0	245.0	---	240.1	33.20	8,134
1981	228.0	228.0	---	223.5	41.60	9,485
1982	295.0	295.0	---	289.0	46.80	13,806
1983	233.0	233.0	---	229.0	52.40	12,209
1984	274.0	274.0	---	271.8	55.00	15,070
1985	320.0	320.0	---	319.0	55.30	17,696

1/ Difference between total quantity and that having value are economic abandonment or excess cullage of mature fruit. For cranberries, differences also include the quantity set aside under the Cranberry Marketing Order.

2/ Includes quantities used in farm household or given away.

3/ Included in fresh utilization.

4/ Excludes cranberries paid for by the processor but lost because of dehydration and berry breakdown after delivery.

5/ Price for apples, peaches and blueberries is in cents per pound. Price for strawberries is in dollars per cwt. Price for cranberries is in dollars per barrel.

NEW JERSEY: COMMERCIAL APPLE PRODUCTION, BY COUNTIES, 1980-1985 1/

County	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 2/
			-- million pounds --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Bergen	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Hunterdon	1.8	1.6	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5
Morris	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.8
Sussex	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.8
Warren	5.0	3.0	4.1	3.0	3.0	3.5
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	16.0	13.6	19.8	13.6	12.0	15.5
Mercer	1.3	1.5	3.0	1.3	2.0	2.8
Middlesex	6.5	6.6	8.9	5.7	5.5	5.5
Monmouth	15.0	10.0	13.0	10.7	9.0	10.3
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	11.0	8.0	13.0	7.0	8.5	7.5
Camden	11.0	5.0	9.5	5.0	6.5	6.0
Cumberland	4.0	4.5	8.5	5.2	7.0	8.0
Gloucester	25.7	30.3	42.0	34.1	41.5	31.5
Salem	4.7	4.8	6.9	5.2	6.5	5.3
Other counties	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0
STATE	110.0	95.0	140.0	100.0	110.0	105.0

1/ Includes quantities not sold or utilized for some years.
2/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: PEACH PRODUCTION, BY COUNTIES, 1980-1985 1/

County	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 2/
			-- million pounds --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Bergen	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	.5	.7
Hunterdon	1.1	1.0	.9	1.1	.7	.9
Morris	.4	.3	.3	.5	.3	.4
Sussex	.6	.4	.5	.6	.4	.7
Warren	.6	.4	.4	.5	.3	.6
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	9.0	7.0	5.2	5.4	3.5	5.6
Mercer	.3	.2	.3	.3	.1	.2
Middlesex	1.3	1.2	1.2	.9	.5	.7
Monmouth	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.5	1.2	2.2
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	14.5	15.0	13.0	16.5	7.0	14.5
Camden	11.7	7.0	8.0	9.0	5.5	9.5
Cumberland	10.5	12.0	9.5	12.0	6.5	11.8
Gloucester	53.4	37.6	33.2	49.2	21.0	43.7
Other counties	2.5	4.0	4.2	5.5	2.5	3.5
STATE	110.0	90.0	80.0	105.0	50.0	95.0

1/ Includes quantities not sold or utilized for some years.
2/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: BLUEBERRIES, BY COUNTIES, 1980-1985

County	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
Burlington	3,400	3,100	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Atlantic	3,900	3,900	3,700	4,000	4,100	4,000
Other counties	800	800	800	800	800	700
STATE	8,100	7,800	7,500	7,800	7,900	7,700
			-- Yield per acre (lbs) --			
Burlington	2,500	3,000	3,095	2,400	3,200	3,800
Atlantic	4,000	4,300	4,950	3,550	4,390	5,230
Other counties	2,375	2,400	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,850
STATE	3,210	3,590	4,000	2,950	3,800	4,550
			-- Total production (1,000 lbs) --			
Burlington	8,500	9,300	9,285	7,200	9,600	11,400
Atlantic	15,600	16,780	18,315	14,200	18,000	20,900
Other counties	1,900	1,920	2,400	1,600	2,400	2,700
STATE	26,000	28,000	30,000	23,000	30,000	35,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: STRAWBERRY ACREAGE, BY COUNTIES, 1980-1985

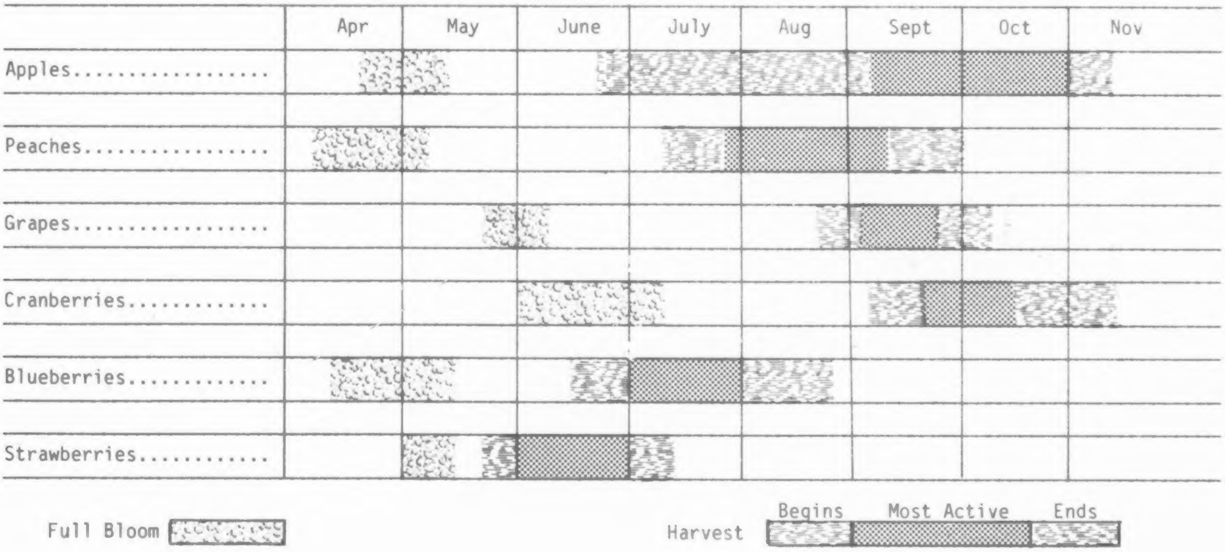
County	Acres harvested					
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1/
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	100	100	200	200	200	150
Monmouth	150	100	100	100	100	100
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Camden	100	100	150	150	150	150
Cumberland	200	200	150	150	150	150
Gloucester	150	100	100	100	100	100
Other counties	200	300	300	300	300	450
STATE	900	900	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,100

1/ Preliminary.

CRANBERRY ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION, BY STATES, 1980-1985

State	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
			-- acres harvested --			
NEW JERSEY	2,900	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,300
Massachusetts	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,300
Wisconsin	7,200	7,100	7,200	7,300	7,400	7,500
Washington	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Oregon	790	850	810	850	920	1,000
TOTAL ACREAGE	23,190	23,150	23,310	23,550	23,820	24,200
			-- barrels per acre --			
NEW JERSEY	84.5	78.6	98.3	75.2	85.6	97.0
Massachusetts	105.8	104.6	114.9	126.9	148.5	148.7
Wisconsin	150.0	136.3	180.6	155.1	162.2	155.0
Washington	94.5	117.3	83.6	113.6	93.6	150.9
Oregon	105.7	112.9	80.2	88.2	89.1	97.0
AVERAGE YIELD	116.3	112.0	130.4	126.8	139.5	141.6
			-- production --			
NEW JERSEY	245,000	228,000	295,000	233,000	274,000	320,000
Massachusetts	1,185,000	1,172,000	1,287,000	1,421,000	1,663,000	1,680,000
Wisconsin	1,080,000	968,000	1,300,000	1,132,000	1,200,000	1,163,000
Washington	104,000	129,000	92,000	125,000	103,000	166,000
Oregon	83,500	96,000	65,000	75,000	82,000	97,000
TOTAL PRODUCTION ..	2,697,500	2,593,000	3,039,000	2,986,000	3,322,000	3,426,000

NEW JERSEY: FRUITS AND BERRIES, USUAL FULL BLOOM AND HARVESTING DATES



Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Summary

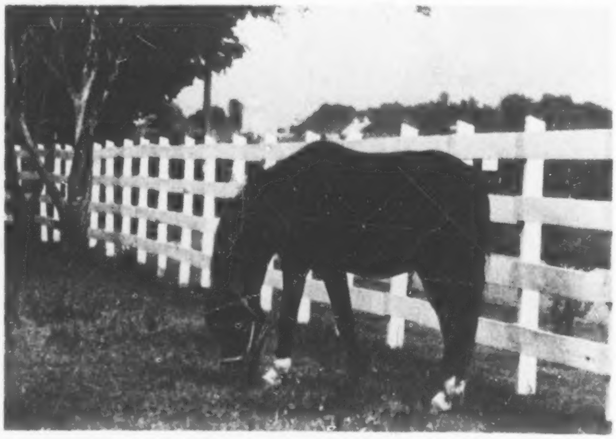
Cattle and calves on New Jersey farms numbered 97,000 on January 1, 1986, down 5 percent from the 102,000 head inventory on January 1, 1985. The average value per head, at $615.00, was $15.00 below the previous year's average value. Total inventory value amounted to $59.7 million, 7 percent below the 1985 value.

Milk cows numbered 38,000 and beef cows totaled 14,000 on January 1, 1986, compared with 39,000 milk cows and 16,000 beef cows a year earlier. The 52,000 cows accounted for 54 percent of the total cattle and calf inventory. Heifers, weighing 500 pounds or more, totaled 20,000 head, or 21 percent of the total inventory. Of these, 13,000 were milk cow replacements, 4,000 beef cow replacements, 3,000 were intended for slaughter.

In New Jersey, 487 million pounds of milk were produced during 1985, up 3 percent from the 474 million pounds produced in 1984. The average number of milk cows dropped to 38,000, down 1,000 from the average number in 1984. Milk production per cow averaged 12,816 pounds compared with 12,154 pounds in 1984. The top five milk producing counties were Warren, Sussex, Salem, Hunterdon and Burlington in that order.

All hogs and pigs on Garden State farms were estimated at 45,000 head on December 1, 1985. This was a decrease of 9 percent from the 50,000 head inventory on December 1, 1984. Average value per head, at $92.00, was up $10.00 from a year earlier. The total inventory value was placed at $4.1 million, up 1 percent from the previous year.

Sheep and lamb inventory decreased to 11,000 head on January 1, 1986, down 1,000 head from a year earlier. Value per head averaged $112.00, up $4.00 from 1985. Total inventory value of all sheep and lambs was $1.2 million, down 5 percent from the $1.3 million value in 1985. Wool production amounted to 60,000 pounds, down 1,000 pounds from the 1984 production. Fleece weight averaged 6.7 pounds compared with 6.8 pounds in the previous year. Sheep shorn remained unchanged from 1984 at 9,000 head. The value of wool production in 1985 decreased to $32,000, a decline of $9,000 from the 1984 value. Wool prices averaged 54.0 cents per pound compared with 68.0 cents the previous year.



Egg production in 1985 increased to 474 million eggs, more than doubling the 234 million eggs produced in 1984. Eggs per layer averaged 261 eggs compared with 222 eggs in 1984. The average number of layers on New Jersey farms in 1985 was 1,814,000 compared with 1,053,000 layers in 1984. During 1985, poultrymen in the Garden State received an average of 65.0 cents per dozen compared with 88.0 cents in 1984. These prices reflect the average price received by poultrymen for wholesale and retail sales of all sizes and grades of eggs. Value of production amounted to $25.7 million during the year compared with $17.2 million in 1984.

Sales of chickens (excluding meat chickens) increased to 800,000 birds in 1985, up 320,000 birds from the 480,000 birds sold in 1984. The average price received in 1985 was 19.0 cents per pound, compared with 27.0 cents in 1984.

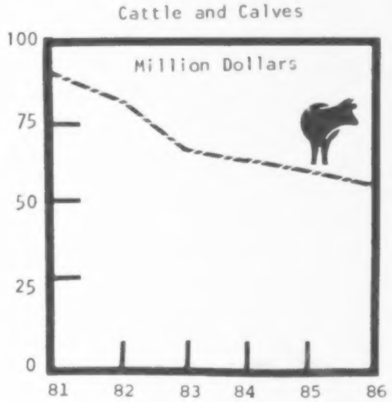
Turkey production in New Jersey in 1985 was 88,000 birds, this was unchanged from the 1984 production. Value of production decreased slightly from 1984 to $1.8 million in 1985. The decrease in value was due to a slightly lighter average weight per bird as the price per pound was unchanged at 93.0 cents.

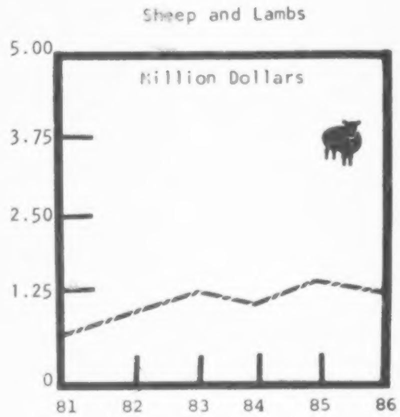
NEW JERSEY: LIVESTOCK ON FARMS AND VALUE, JANUARY 1, 1981-1986

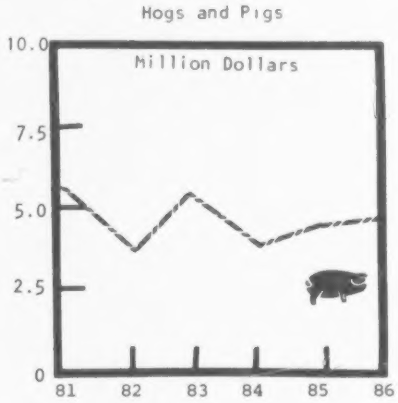
Item	Unit	Number or value					
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
		-- 1,000 --					
All cattle and calves	No.	104	100	100	104	102	97
Total value	$	88,920	82,500	71,500	70,200	64,260	59,655
Cows and heifers that have calved:							
Beef cows	No.	14	14	12	12	16	14
Milk cows	No.	42	41	40	39	39	38
Heifers:							
Beef cow replacements	No.	4	4	6	4	5	4
Milk cow replacements	No.	14	14	14	17	14	13
Other	No.	3	1	2	2	2	3
Steers, bulls and heifers:							
Steers, 500 pounds and over	No.	6	5	5	8	4	4
Bulls, 500 pounds and over	No.	2	2	2	3	3	2
Steers, heifers and bulls, under 500 lbs.	No.	19	19	19	19	19	19
All hogs and pigs 1/	No.	68	45	50	45	50	45
Total value 1/	$	5,270	3,600	5,175	3,668	4,100	4,140
All sheep and lambs	No.	9.5	9.7	11.0	11.0	12.0	11.0
Total value	$	760	907	1,232	1,073	1,290	1,232
Ewes, 1 year and older	No.	6.9	6.8	7.4	7.0	8.0	7.7
Rams and wethers, 1 year and older	No.	.6	.5	.6	1.0	1.0	.8
Ewe lambs	No.	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8
Wether and ram lambs	No.	.6	.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	.7

1/ Estimates are for December 1, preceding year.

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK ON NEW JERSEY FARMS







NEW JERSEY: ALL CATTLE AND CALVES, NUMBER ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES, JANUARY 1, 1981-1986

County	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	18,000	17,000	16,000	17,000	17,400	16,600
Morris	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,100	1,800	1,500
Somerset	6,800	6,300	6,200	6,000	6,200	6,200
Sussex	16,400	15,600	15,600	16,600	17,000	16,500
Warren	20,500	19,800	20,000	21,500	26,000	19,000
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	10,000	9,500	9,800	10,500	11,000	10,500
Mercer	1,900	1,600	2,000	2,200	2,000	1,800
Middlesex	900	1,200	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,000
Monmouth	2,700	2,500	4,000	4,000	3,500	3,100
Ocean	1,000	2,100	1,600	1,700	1,500	1,200
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	2,700	2,500	2,600	2,400	2,700	2,500
Gloucester	3,100	3,100	3,700	3,700	3,500	3,200
Salem	16,100	16,000	14,500	14,100	13,400	13,000
Other counties	900	800	1,000	1,100	1,000	900
STATE	104,000	100,000	100,000	104,000	102,000	97,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: HOGS AND PIGS, NUMBER ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES, DECEMBER 1, 1980-1985

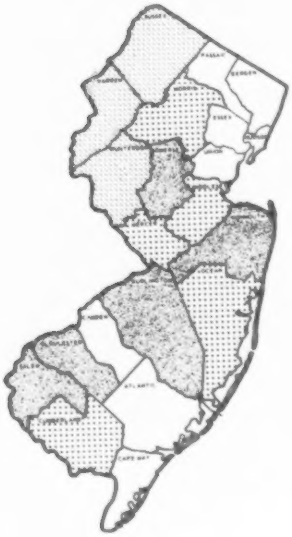
County	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	3,200	2,100	3,500	3,000	3,500	3,200
Morris	700	300	700	500	700	700
Somerset	1,700	900	1,200	1,100	1,200	1,200
Sussex	1,600	1,400	600	600	1,000	1,200
Warren	1,400	900	1,500	1,200	1,000	900
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	4,500	3,800	6,600	6,500	6,500	4,000
Mercer	900	700	600	600	800	800
Middlesex	1,200	800	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,500
Monmouth	4,000	1,900	2,400	2,500	3,100	3,200
Ocean	3,500	2,400	2,200	1,500	1,800	1,800
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	3,200	1,200	500	500	600	600
Cape May	1,600	1,900	2,200	2,100	2,400	2,400
Cumberland	3,000	2,700	3,400	2,800	3,000	2,800
Gloucester	33,000	21,000	20,000	17,400	19,300	17,400
Salem	4,200	2,700	3,000	3,000	3,100	2,900
Other counties	300	300	200	200	400	400
STATE	68,000	45,000	50,000	45,000	50,000	45,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: SHEEP AND LAMBS, NUMBER ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES, JANUARY 1, 1981-1986

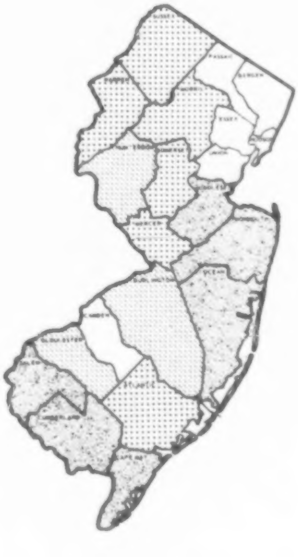
County	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	2,800	2,500	3,000	3,100	3,600	3,100
Morris	500	450	400	400	500	500
Somerset	1,300	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,600	1,500
Sussex	1,400	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,700
Warren	700	800	1,000	900	800	700
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	400	500	600	500	600	600
Mercer	650	500	500	600	600	600
Monmouth	400	300	600	600	500	500
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	250	200	200	2/	2/	2/
Gloucester	100	200	300	300	400	400
Salem	600	450	700	700	800	700
Other counties	400	400	300	500	700	700
STATE	9,500	9,700	11,000	11,000	12,000	11,000

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Included in other counties.



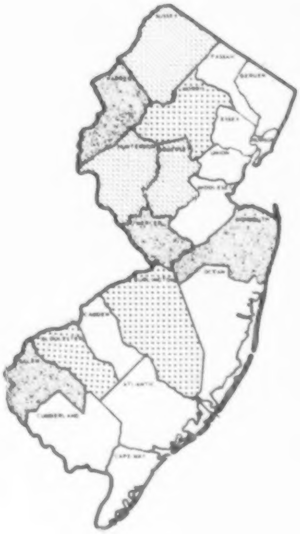
CATTLE & CALVES
Number
1984

0 -- 999	□
1,000 -- 2,999	⁘
3,000 -- 15,999	▒
16,000 -- +	▨



HOGS & PIGS
Number
1984

0 -- 499	□
500 -- 1,499	⁘
1,500 -- 3,999	▒
4,000 -- +	▨



SHEEP & LAMBS
Number
1984

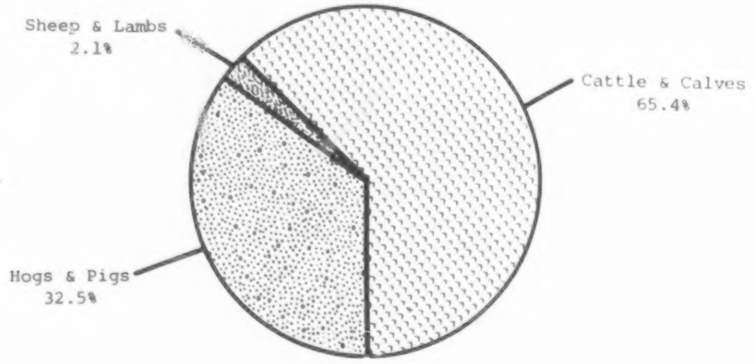
0 -- 299	□
300 -- 699	⁘
700 -- 1,499	▒
1,500 -- +	▨

NEW JERSEY: LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND INCOME, 1980-1985

Item	Unit	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
CATTLE AND CALVES							
Calf crop	No.	9,000	45,000	43,000	44,000	43,000	43,000
Inshipments 1/	No.	4,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	4,000
Marketings 2/							
Cattle	No.	6,000	19,000	12,000	12,000	14,000	14,000
Calves	No.	6,000	27,000	26,000	22,000	24,000	30,000
Price per hundredweight							
Cattle	$	48.20	43.30	42.70	42.30	41.50	36.60
Calves	$	92.80	84.20	70.80	65.10	60.90	59.80
Cash receipts 3/	$1,000	5,771	16,792	11,186	9,995	10,865	11,435
Gross income	$1,000	8,258	19,026	13,088	12,336	13,298	13,574
HOGS AND PIGS							
Pig crop	No.	2,000	30,000	32,000	41,000	34,000	29,000
Inshipments 1/	No.	7,000	50,000	40,000	49,000	50,000	40,000
Marketings 2/	No.	8,000	95,000	55,000	89,000	75,000	69,000
Price per hundredweight	$	35.70	43.10	54.40	51.60	47.40	44.70
Cash receipts 3/	$1,000	5,648	8,430	6,104	9,334	7,269	5,916
Gross income 4/	$1,000	6,323	8,999	6,822	9,876	7,568	6,761
SHEEP AND LAMBS							
Lamb crop	No.	7,800	7,600	7,800	8,300	9,000	9,000
Inshipments 1/	No.	600	500	300	800	200	200
Marketings 2/							
Sheep	No.	1,700	1,900	2,000	3,100	1,500	3,000
Lambs	No.	4,300	3,500	3,200	4,100	4,700	4,800
Price per hundredweight							
Sheep	$	32.00	32.10	27.80	27.60	32.60	31.00
Lambs	$	58.00	46.10	41.50	53.80	57.20	63.20
Cash receipts 3/	$1,000	212	165	128	239	260	312
Gross income 4/	$1,000	281	214	216	326	337	431
WOOL							
Sheep shorn	No.	8.7	8.9	8.7	8.7	9.0	9.0
Weight per fleece	Lb.	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7
Wool produced	Lb.	60	61	60	60	61	60
Price per pound 5/	$	.70	.79	.40	.41	.68	.54
Value 5/	$1,000	44	48	24	25	41	32

1/ Does not include inshipments for slaughter.
2/ Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the state.
3/ Receipts from marketings and sales of farm slaughter.
4/ Includes value of meat used in farm households.
5/ Does not include incentive payments.

NEW JERSEY: GROSS INCOME FROM MEAT ANIMALS, 1985



NEW JERSEY: SOWS FARROWED AND PIG CROP, 1980-1985

Year	December 1/ - May			June - November			Total pig crop (1,000)
	Sows farrowed (1,000)	Pigs per litter	Pig crop (1,000)	Sows farrowed (1,000)	Pigs per litter	Pig crop (1,000)	
1980	3.4	5.9	20	3.4	6.5	22	42
1981	2.5	5.8	15	2.8	5.3	15	30
1982	3.0	5.3	16	2.5	6.3	16	32
1983	2.8	7.4	21	2.8	7.0	20	41
1984	2.4	7.0	17	2.5	6.8	17	34
1985	2.3	6.0	14	2.4	6.2	15	29

1/ December preceding year.

NEW JERSEY: NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK FARMS BY SPECIES, 1980-1985

Year	Cattle	Milk cow	Hog	Sheep
	-- Number of farms --			
1980	2,700	900	950	750
1981	2,800	900	1,000	750
1982	2,900	900	900	700
1983	2,800	900	800	700
1984	2,600	850	750	750
1985	2,500	800	700	700

NEW JERSEY: GRAIN CONCENTRATES FED DAILY TO DAIRY COWS, SPECIFIED DATES, 1980-1985

Year	January 1	April 1	July 1	October 1
	-- pounds per cow --			
1980	13.6	14.2	13.8	14.1
1981	13.1	13.4	13.6	13.2
1982	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.3
1983	13.7	13.1	12.9	12.6
1984	13.8	13.2	12.6	12.7
1985	12.8	13.2	12.8	13.4

NEW JERSEY: PASTURE CONDITION AS A PERCENT OF NORMAL, 1980-1985 1/

Year	April 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	August 1	September 1	October 1	November 1
1980	83	87	91	72	56	52	34	86
1981	71	83	88	90	74	69	78	77
1982	75	85	88	90	81	78	74	73
1983	90	87	91	89	66	51	48	63
1984	80	83	90	89	93	87	69	77
1985	84	76	86	87	82	86	77	83

1/ Condition as a percent of normal for the first of the month as reported on monthly surveys.

NEW JERSEY: CATTLE AND CALVES SLAUGHTERED IN COMMERCIAL PLANTS, BY MONTHS, 1984-1985 1/

Month	Cattle				Calves			
	1984		1985		1984		1985	
	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight
January	11.3	14,100	5.4	6,775	9.5	3,028	11.1	3,686
February	10.9	13,802	7.2	9,149	9.5	3,013	8.5	2,727
March	12.1	15,420	9.0	11,376	9.5	3,052	8.9	2,808
April	8.8	11,061	9.3	11,887	9.8	3,265	9.6	3,137
May	13.9	17,581	10.9	13,854	9.5	3,070	11.2	3,812
June	11.1	13,964	9.7	12,442	9.7	3,174	8.9	2,905
July	11.8	14,786	10.6	13,553	10.0	2,857	9.1	2,926
August	11.3	13,983	10.3	13,073	12.4	3,850	9.8	3,349
September	7.9	9,834	7.9	9,931	11.1	3,583	11.1	3,924
October	9.2	11,133	9.9	12,418	11.9	3,873	11.6	3,839
November	8.6	10,504	8.5	10,592	11.8	3,841	11.7	3,882
December	2.0	2,425	9.7	12,071	10.3	3,235	13.1	4,545
TOTAL 2/.........	118.9	148,592	108.5	137,120	124.9	39,842	124.6	41,539

1/ Includes slaughter in Federally inspected and other slaughter plants, but excludes animals slaughtered on farms.

2/ May not add due to rounding.

NEW JERSEY: HOGS, SHEEP AND LAMBS SLAUGHTERED IN COMMERCIAL PLANTS, BY MONTHS, 1984-1985 1/

Month	Hogs				Sheep and Lambs			
	1984		1985		1984		1985	
	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight
January	26.3	5,515	26.4	5,556	4.2	427	3.0	313
February	25.7	5,613	24.0	5,044	3.6	362	2.5	257
March	28.2	6,208	26.4	5,652	3.5	328	3.6	340
April	26.9	5,910	26.9	5,729	6.5	503	5.7	432
May	31.1	6,849	29.3	6,331	5.2	516	3.6	357
June	28.9	6,146	24.4	5,307	5.0	498	3.0	313
July	24.4	5,223	26.1	5,421	5.6	551	3.2	323
August	27.4	5,917	28.1	5,900	5.9	592	2.9	290
September	23.5	4,805	25.5	5,377	5.5	537	3.1	315
October	27.7	5,572	29.7	6,281	4.9	490	3.0	320
November	29.0	5,735	25.1	5,183	3.3	329	2.6	252
December	31.9	5,745	34.0	6,452	4.3	432	3.8	365
TOTAL 2/.........	331.1	69,239	325.9	68,232	57.4	5,564	40.1	3,876

1/ Includes slaughter in Federally inspected and other slaughter plants, but excludes animals slaughtered on farms.

2/ May not add due to rounding.

NEW JERSEY: MILK PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND INCOME, 1980-1985

Item	Unit	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
MILK PRODUCTION BY QUARTER							
January - March							
Average number of milk cows	Number	41,000	42,000	41,000	40,000	39,000	39,000
Milk per cow	Pounds	3,000	2,952	2,976	3,050	3,077	3,000
Total milk production	Million lbs	123	124	122	122	120	117
April - June							
Average number of milk cows	Number	41,000	41,000	40,000	40,000	39,000	38,000
Milk per cow	Pounds	3,171	3,146	3,200	3,225	3,128	3,316
Total milk production	Million lbs	130	129	128	129	122	126
July - September							
Average number of milk cows	Number	41,000	41,000	40,000	40,000	39,000	38,000
Milk per cow	Pounds	2,976	3,000	3,050	3,125	3,000	3,237
Total milk production	Million lbs	122	123	122	125	117	123
October - December							
Average number of milk cows	Number	42,000	41,000	40,000	40,000	39,000	38,000
Milk per cow	Pounds	2,833	2,878	3,000	3,100	2,949	3,184
Total milk production	Million lbs	119	118	120	124	115	121
ANNUAL MILK PRODUCTION							
Average number of milk cows	Number	41,000	41,000	40,000	40,000	39,000	38,000
Milk per cow	Pounds	12,049	12,049	12,300	12,500	12,154	12,816
Total milk production	Million lbs	494	494	492	500	474	487
Disposition of milk produced:							
Used on farms	Million lbs	10	10	9	8	9	8
Sold to plants	Million lbs	466	467	468	478	450	462
Sold directly to consumers	Million lbs	18	17	15	14	15	17
Prices received for milk by farmers:							
Sold to plants and dealers (per cwt)	Dollars	13.38	14.10	13.90	14.00	13.80	13.10
Sold directly to consumers (per qt)	Cents	43.0	46.0	47.0	46.0	47.0	48.0
				-- $1,000 --			
Cash receipts from milk:							
Sold to plants and dealers		62,351	65,847	65,052	66,920	62,100	60,522
Sold directly to consumers		3,600	3,637	3,279	2,995	3,279	3,795
Total		65,951	69,484	68,331	69,915	65,379	64,317
Gross income (including home use)		66,496	70,058	68,614	70,200	65,660	64,586
Total value (including milk fed to calves)		67,313	70,920	69,604	71,052	66,644	65,392

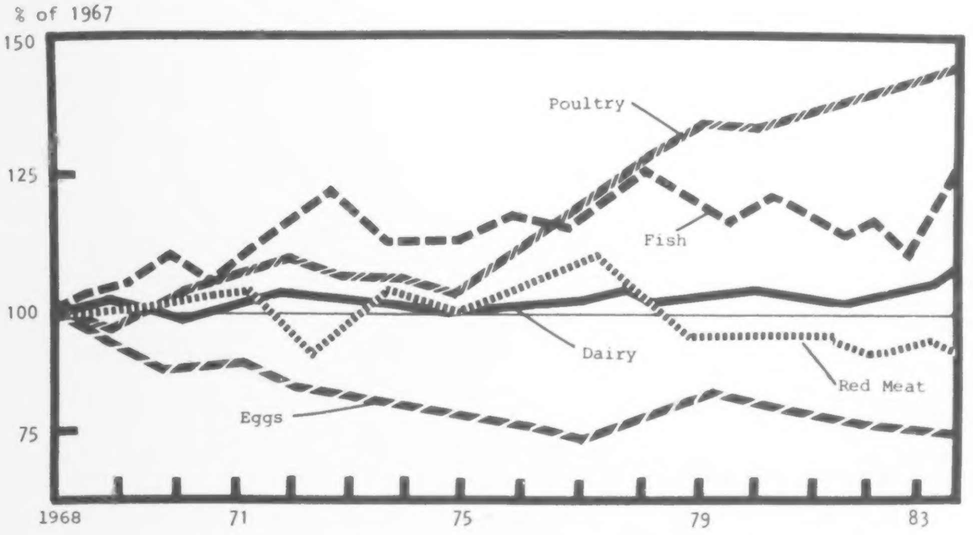
NEW JERSEY: MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS, 1980-1985

Products	Quantity made					
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
			-- 1,000 pounds --			
Cheese (excludes cottage cheese)	28,326	61,166	66,326	47,803	42,063	43,394
			-- 1,000 gallons --			
Total ice cream	11,310	15,770	20,192	24,474	26,298	25,794
Ice milk	3,697	3,498	4,649	5,678	4,123	5,109
Milk sherbert	318	343	407	283	170	170
Water ices	210	161	142	316	305	617
Total ice cream mix	7,785	10,287	13,401	1/	1/	17,297
All other mix	3,162	2,782	3,165	3,762	3,411	2,746

Products	Equivalent whole milk used (1,000 pounds)					
Cheese	114,536	110,327	128,260	1/	1/	1/
Ice cream and other frozen products	202,240	268,447	349,613	421,016	432,228	436,659
Other milk products	328	327	354,152	1/	1/	1/
Total	317,104	379,101	832,025	828,269	838,638	858,192
Duplications	28,175	30,824	64,951	55,065	52,161	52,413
Net total	288,929	348,277	767,074	773,204	786,477	805,779

1/ Not published.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED ANIMAL PRODUCTS



SOURCE: 1985 AGRICULTURAL CHARTBOOK, USDA

NEW JERSEY: MILK COWS AND MILK PRODUCTION, BY COUNTIES, 1980-1985

County	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1/
			-- Average number of milk cows --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	6,300	6,000	5,800	5,500	5,100	5,000
Morris	650	500	400	300	300	300
Somerset	2,250	2,400	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,100
Sussex	7,300	7,000	7,100	7,400	7,400	7,100
Warren	9,700	9,800	9,600	9,800	9,900	9,500
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	4,700	4,600	4,300	4,400	4,300	4,300
Mercer	300	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Middlesex	400	2/	2/	400	300	300
Monmouth	800	900	900	800	700	700
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	800	800	800	800	800	700
Gloucester	1,100	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
Salem	6,200	6,700	6,600	6,700	6,400	6,300
Other counties	500	1,000	1,000	400	400	400
STATE	41,000	41,000	40,000	40,000	39,000	38,000
			-- Milk per cow (lbs) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	10,700	12,100	12,240	12,450	12,100	12,200
Morris	11,560	11,600	11,250	12,670	13,330	12,670
Somerset	12,000	12,040	12,050	12,550	11,810	12,860
Sussex	13,050	12,290	12,350	12,490	12,160	12,940
Warren	12,000	12,080	12,250	12,550	12,120	12,830
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	12,400	11,850	12,370	12,360	12,400	12,770
Mercer	12,670	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Middlesex	11,000	2/	2/	11,000	11,670	12,000
Monmouth	12,750	11,560	12,000	12,500	13,290	13,140
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	11,500	11,880	12,500	12,380	11,250	12,430
Gloucester	11,900	11,620	12,000	12,620	11,540	13,000
Salem	12,190	12,070	12,560	12,630	12,270	13,220
Other counties	11,600	11,900	12,200	12,500	12,250	12,750
STATE	12,049	12,049	12,300	12,500	12,154	12,816
			-- Total milk production (1,000 lbs) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	67,400	72,600	71,000	68,500	61,700	61,100
Morris	7,500	5,800	4,500	3,800	4,000	3,800
Somerset	27,000	28,900	26,500	27,600	24,800	27,000
Sussex	95,300	86,000	87,700	92,400	90,000	91,900
Warren	116,400	118,400	117,600	123,000	120,000	121,900
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	58,300	54,500	53,200	54,400	53,300	54,900
Mercer	3,800	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Middlesex	4,400	2/	2/	4,400	3,500	3,600
Monmouth	10,200	10,400	10,800	10,000	9,300	9,200
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	9,200	9,500	10,000	9,900	9,000	8,700
Gloucester	13,100	15,100	15,600	16,400	15,000	16,500
Salem	75,600	80,900	82,900	84,600	78,500	83,300
Other counties	5,800	11,900	12,200	5,000	4,900	5,100
STATE	494,000	494,000	492,000	500,000	474,000	487,000

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: POULTRY PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND INCOME, 1980-1985 1/

Item	Unit	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
EGGS							
Number of layers 2/	Thou.	1,252	1,312	1,202	1,076	1,053	1,814
Eggs per layer	No.	223	222	230	229	222	261
Eggs produced	Mil.	279	291	276	246	234	474
Eggs sold	Mil.	277	289	274	245	233	6/
Price per dozen	Cents	58.0	66.0	65.0	67.0	88.0	65.0
Cash receipts	$1,000	13,388	15,895	14,842	13,679	17,087	6/
Gross income 3/	$1,000	13,485	16,005	14,950	13,735	17,160	25,675
CHICKENS 4/							
Number raised	Thou.	1,200	1,328	984	926	962	6/
Number sold	Thou.	1,147	1,000	1,100	700	480	800
Pounds sold	Thou.	4,817	4,200	4,730	2,940	2,016	3,360
Price per pound	Cents	11.0	11.0	10.0	16.0	27.0	19.0
Cash receipts	$1,000	530	462	473	470	544	6/
Gross income 3/	$1,000	545	477	486	489	668	638
TURKEYS							
Number raised - total ...	Thou.	69	70	75	85	88	88
Pounds produced 5/	Thou.	1,428	1,442	1,418	1,726	1,901	1,883
Price per pound	Cents	67.0	72.0	82.0	95.0	93.0	93.0
Gross income 3/	$1,000	957	1,038	1,163	1,639	1,768	1,751
TOTAL GROSS INCOME 3/	$1,000	14,987	17,520	16,599	15,863	19,596	28,064

1/ Excludes meat-type birds, e.g., broilers, fryers, roasters, heavy pullets, capons and rock cornish.
2/ Average number on hand during the year.
3/ Includes value of production used in farm households.
4/ Includes farm and commercial operations, but excludes meat chickens.
5/ Includes home consumption.
6/ Estimates of chickens raised, home consumption of eggs and chickens, and related items have been discontinued.

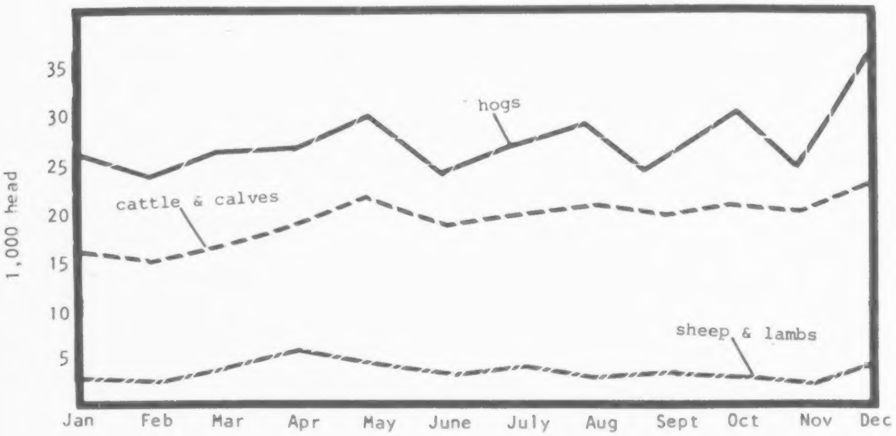
NEW JERSEY: POULTRY ON FARMS AND VALUE, DECEMBER 1, 1980-1985

Class	Number and value					
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	-- 1,000 --					
All Chickens (excluding meat chickens)	1,400	1,500	1,218	1,220	1,410	2,055
Hens one year old and older	735	592	575	650	440	1,255
Pullets of laying age	547	745	515	450	790	545
Total hens and pullets of laying age	1,282	1,337	1,090	1,100	1,230	1,800
Pullets over 3 months old but not yet laying .	66	117	107	15	105	90
Pullets less than 3 months of age	45	40	11	100	70	160
Other Chickens	7	6	10	5	5	5
	-- $1,000 --					
TOTAL VALUE	2,730	2,775	2,862	2,440	2,750	3,802

NEW JERSEY: LAYERS, EGGS PER LAYER AND PRODUCTION, BY MONTH, 1983-1985

Month	Average number of layers			Eggs per layer			Total egg production		
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
	-- 1,000 Head --			-- Number --			-- Million --		
December 1/....	1,080	1,090	1,315	18.79	18.23	20.55	20	20	27
January	1,050	1,065	1,415	19.03	19.00	21.05	20	20	30
February	1,060	1,035	1,465	18.14	18.10	19.12	19	19	28
March	1,100	1,005	1,650	21.08	19.44	22.38	23	20	37
April	1,060	980	1,725	19.80	19.06	22.80	21	19	39
May	1,078	960	1,775	19.56	20.09	22.60	21	19	40
June	1,108	955	1,875	19.47	18.90	21.48	22	18	40
July	1,088	990	2,025	20.31	19.13	23.10	22	19	47
August	1,050	1,050	2,250	19.65	18.41	22.66	21	19	51
September	1,063	1,110	2,250	18.78	17.01	21.66	20	19	49
October	1,070	1,175	2,100	17.67	17.42	21.73	19	20	46
November	1,103	1,220	1,900	16.32	17.91	20.97	18	22	40

1/ December preceding year.



NEW JERSEY

CATTLE & CALVES, HOGS, SHEEP AND LAMBS

SLAUGHTERED IN COMMERCIAL PLANTS,

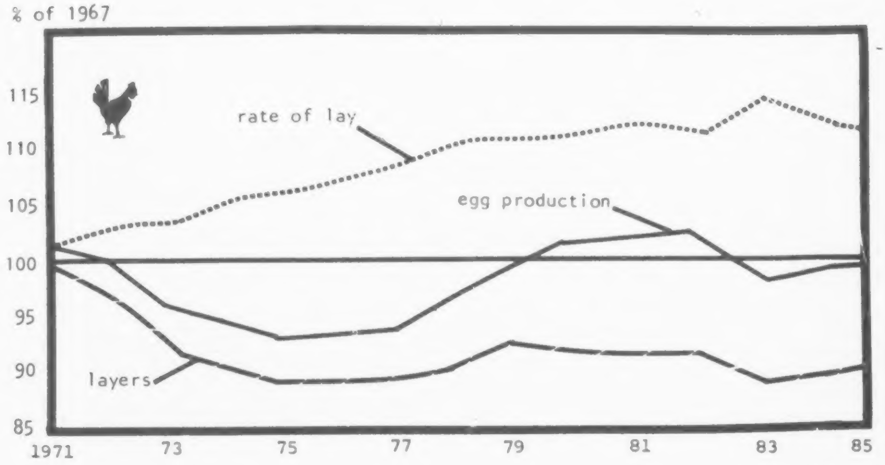
BY MONTHS, 1985

UNITED STATES

EGGS: RATE OF LAY, PRODUCTION,

AND NUMBER OF LAYERS

SOURCE: 1985 Handbook of
Agricultural Charts



1984 Preliminary. 1985 Forecast. December 1 previous year through November 30 current year.

Farm Income and Expense Summary

The estimated New Jersey cash receipts of all commodities in 1985 were $591.5 million. This was an increase of 10 percent or $53.1 million from the 1984 cash receipts total of $538.4 million. The increase was attributed to an outstanding growing season as production levels for field crops, fruit crops, and vegetables were all above 1984 figures.

Cash receipts for field crops in 1985 totaled $77.1 million compared with $76.5 million, an increase of 1 percent. State yields for all 1985 field crops were, or equaled, record yields. Decreases in season average prices for all field crops (except rye) from 1984 levels were more than offset by the increases in production.

Receipts for vegetables in 1985 totaled $114.2 million, up 14 percent from the 1984 total of $100.0 million. Increases in cash receipts for tomatoes, peppers and miscellaneous vegetables were primarily responsible for the overall increase.

Cash receipts for all fruit in 1985 were $88.0 million compared with $65.3 million in 1984, up 35 percent. This was due to peach production increasing from a frost reduced 50.0 million pounds in 1984 to 90.0 million pounds in 1985, and a record blueberry production. Receipts for peaches were up $12.6 million from 1984 while blueberry receipts increased $7.0 million.

Livestock cash receipts in 1985 totaled $144.5 million which was $9.7 million above the 1984 total. The increase was due to cash receipts for eggs being up $8.6 million from the 1984 level. The 1985 percentage breakdown of livestock cash receipts was: dairy products—45 percent; poultry and eggs—20 percent; horses—20 percent; cattle and calves—8 percent; hogs—4 percent and other livestock—3 percent.

Receipts for greenhouse, nursery products and sod totaled $167.5 million compared with $161.2 million in 1984. This was an increase of 4 percent.

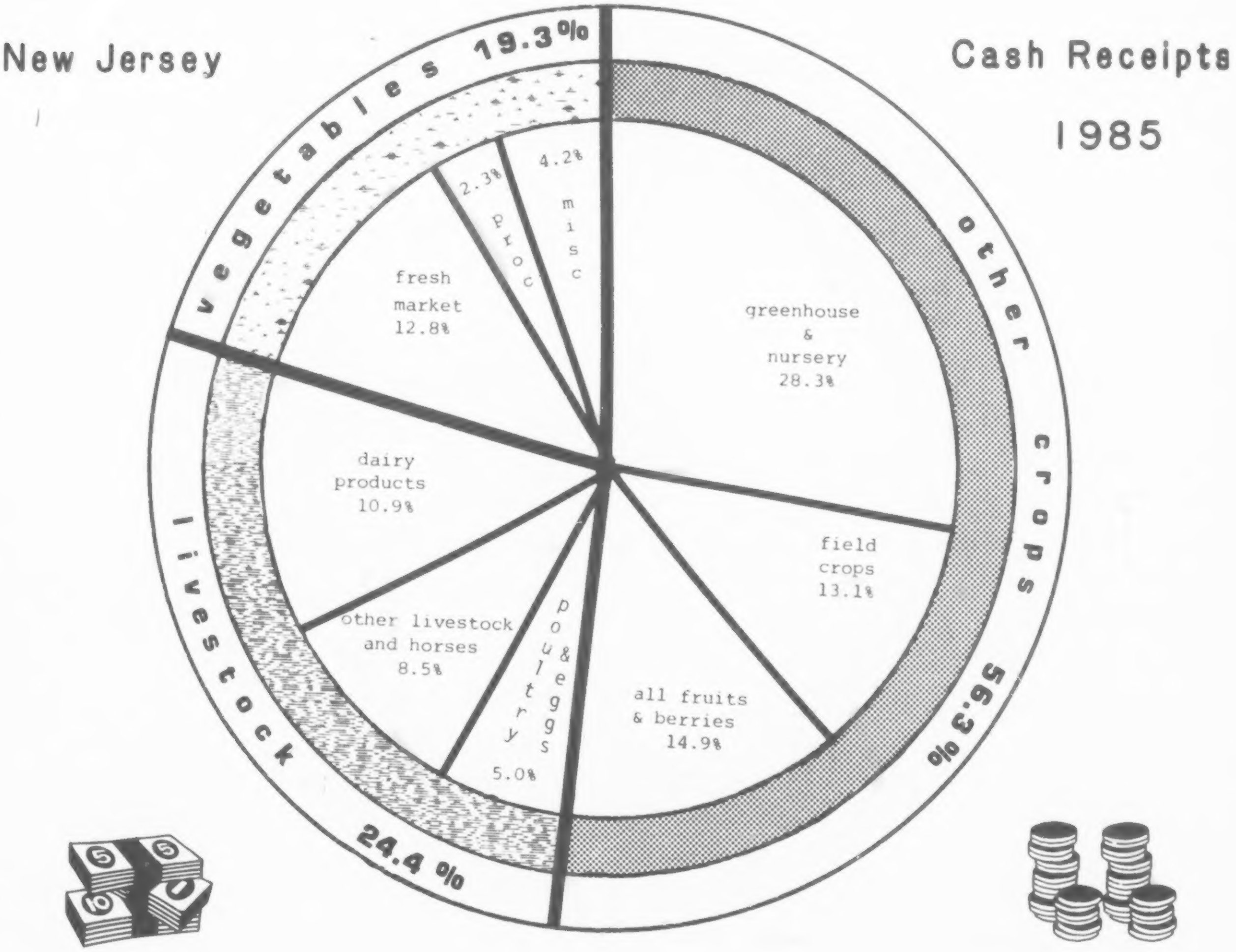
The other items contributing to gross income were government payments at $4.0 million. Non-money income totaled $114.8 million. The imputed rental value of all farm dwellings is included as non-money income. The expenses of these dwellings are included in repair and operation, interest, taxes, capital consumption and other miscellaneous expenses. For New Jersey, the imputed rental value of dwellings tends to increase because of the degree of urbanization and the preponderance of smaller farms as compared with the national average size of farm. Also included in non-money income is the value of home consumption of farm products. This measure of net farm income is more consistent with the gross national product and national income series. The Department of Commerce uses this data to estimate national income. Other farm income at $44.7 million includes machine hire, custom work and recreational income.

Farm production expenses totaled $509.6 million in 1985, 1 percent above 1984. Operating expenses for feed, fertilizer and limes, hired labor and miscellaneous operating expenses were all above 1984 levels. Operating expenses for purchases of livestock and seed were below the corresponding totals for 1984. Expenses for repairs and operation of capital items were also below the 1984 level. Changes in expenses for depreciation and consumption of farm capital, taxes on farm properties and net rent to nonfarm landlords was marginal between 1984 and 1985. Interest paid on farm mortgage debt decreased from $32.1 million in 1984 to $27.6 million in 1985, a 14 percent decrease.

Data users will notice that net farm income for 1980 through 1985 is significantly above the totals published last year. The Economic Research Service, which is responsible for these figures, made substantial changes to the Cash Receipts, Farm Production Expenditures and Farm Income series. Some computation procedures were changed in computing cash receipts. New information regarding crop production used on farms and information on CCC crops versus monthly marketings were two factors affecting computation procedures. ERS has also received new data sources on some of the expense and income category items. ERS is in the process of publishing a bulletin explaining computation procedures for their economic data. The result was a sharply higher figure for net farm income for the years 1981, 1983, and 1984.

Total gross farm income in 1985 was $755.0 million, up 8 percent from 1984. Government payments at $4.0 million were down $3.3 million from 1984, which reflected deferred selling of 1983 PIK grain until 1984. Total net farm income 1985 was $250.3 million, 20 percent more than the $209.4 million in 1984. Compensation for the farm operator's labor and management comes from the net farm income. For corporate farms, compensation for management and labor is a production expense.

The total value of farmland and buildings was estimated at $3.7 billion on February 1, 1986. This was an 11 percent increase since April 1, 1985. The average value per acre was $3,913, up $388 or 11 percent from 1985. Since 1980, the average value per acre has increased 33 percent. New Jersey farmland has a higher value per acre than any other state in the nation. Rhode Island and Connecticut are the only other states with average values of farmland over $3,000 per acre.



NEW JERSEY: FARM PRODUCTION EXPENSES, 1980-1985

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
			-- million dollars --			
CURRENT FARM OPERATING EXPENSES						
Feed	39.2	39.5	33.5	41.2	35.1	38.4
Livestock	5.1	8.0	7.8	6.5	5.3	5.2
Seed	19.8	18.4	14.5	13.7	15.8	15.4
Fertilizer and lime	31.9	29.9	29.3	23.7	26.3	27.1
Repairs and operation of capital items	67.2	67.9	65.8	62.9	65.0	62.0
Hired labor	74.7	71.0	80.0	75.5	77.9	82.8
Miscellaneous	63.3	77.8	91.3	86.3	86.1	92.4
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENSES	301.2	312.5	322.2	309.8	311.5	323.3
Depreciation and consumption of farm capital	114.7	115.7	119.9	112.8	124.5	124.4
Taxes on farm property	23.8	28.2	35.7	38.5	38.7	38.4
Interest on farm mortgage debt	23.3	26.0	28.8	31.4	32.1	27.6
Net rent to non-farm landlords	-4.1	-4.6	-5.1	-6.5	-4.6	-4.1
TOTAL PRODUCTION EXPENSES	458.9	477.8	501.5	486.0	502.2	509.6

NOTE: Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector, State Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, Economic Research Service, USDA.

NEW JERSEY: GROSS AND NET INCOME FROM FARMING, 1980-1985

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
			-- million dollars --			
Cash receipts from farm marketings	433.2	493.0	511.5	515.0	538.4	591.5
Government payments 1/	.9	1.5	1.1	4.4	7.3	4.0
Non-money income 2/	96.6	99.3	110.9	108.3	111.2	114.8
Other farm income 3/	25.2	28.5	29.8	33.3	40.5	44.7
TOTAL GROSS FARM INCOME	555.9	622.3	653.3	661.0	697.4	755.0
Farm production expenses	458.9	477.8	501.5	486.0	502.2	509.6
Realized net farm income	97.0	144.5	151.8	175.0	195.2	245.4
Net change in farm inventories	-4.9	+3.1	+1.8	-11.0	+14.2	+4.9
TOTAL NET FARM INCOME	92.1	147.6	153.6	164.0	209.4	250.3

1/ Payments made directly to farm producers in connection with farm programs. 2/ Rental value of housing provided by farm dwellings and value of farm products consumed directly in farm households. 3/ Includes machine hire, custom work, recreational income, etc.

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding. Cash receipts differ slightly from those on page 86 due to method of calculation.

SOURCE: Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector, State Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, Economic Research Service, USDA.

NEW JERSEY: VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS AND TAXES LEVIED ON FARM REAL ESTATE, 1980-1986

Year	Value of land and buildings		Taxes levied on farm real estate		
	Total (million $)	Average per acre ($)	Total (million $)	Average per acre ($)	Average taxes per $100 of full value ($)
1980	3,006	2,947	18.9	20.35	.69
1981	3,131	3,040	20.4	21.77	.72
1982	3,245	3,181	22.0	23.48	.74
1983	3,140	3,140	22.6	24.64	.78
1984	3,137	3,234	1/	1/	1/
1985	3,349	3,525	1/	1/	1/
1986	3,717	3,913	1/	1/	1/

1/ Not available at time of publication.

SOURCE: Farm Real Estate Market Development and Farm Real Estate Taxes, Economic Research Service, USDA.

NEW JERSEY: TABLE 1 - BALANCE SHEET OF THE FARMING SECTOR (EXCLUDING FARM HOUSEHOLDS), JANUARY 1, 1980-1985 1/

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 2/
	-- million dollars --					
ASSETS						
Total farm assets	3,207.0	3,334.0	3,256.0	3,232.0	3,447.0	3,694.0
Real Estate 3/	2,587.0	2,686.0	2,604.0	2,608.0	2,848.0	3,105.0
Livestock and poultry 4/	98.0	90.0	81.0	77.0	72.0	69.0
Machinery and moter vehicles 5/	331.0	356.0	363.0	346.0	317.0	308.0
Crops 6/	44.0	49.0	48.0	36.0	43.0	45.0
Financial assets	147.0	153.0	160.0	165.0	167.0	167.0
CLAIMS						
Total farm debt	394.0	423.0	437.0	432.0	426.0	400.0
Real estate debt 7/	265.0	270.0	278.0	279.0	276.0	257.0
Nonreal estate debt 8/	127.0	147.0	152.0	149.0	147.0	137.0
CCC loans 9/	3.0	6.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	6.0
Equity	2,812.0	2,911.0	2,819.0	2,800.0	3,022.0	3,294.0
RATIOS						
Equity/assets	87.7	87.3	86.6	86.6	87.6	89.2
Debt/equity	14.0	14.5	15.5	15.4	14.1	12.1
Debt/assets, total	12.3	12.7	13.4	13.4	12.4	10.8
Debt/assets, real estate	10.2	10.1	10.7	10.7	9.7	8.3
Debt/assets, nonreal estate and CCC	21.0	23.6	24.2	24.5	25.0	24.3
Returns to operator/total debt	NA	24.3	23.4	26.4	39.8	53.6

NEW JERSEY: TABLE 2 - BALANCE SHEET OF THE FARMING SECTOR (INCLUDING FARM HOUSEHOLDS), JANUARY 1, 1980-1985 1/

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 2/
	-- million dollars --					
ASSETS						
Total farm assets	4,030.7	4,196.6	4,119.7	4,104.7	4,439.6	4,793.9
Real Estate	3,131.2	3,244.6	3,140.0	3,137.0	3,419.3	3,717.4
Livestock and poultry	97.7	89.8	80.8	77.4	72.4	68.8
Machinery and moter vehicles	350.2	376.3	380.5	362.2	333.3	326.5
Crops 6/	44.1	49.0	47.6	36.1	42.5	44.6
Household equipment and furnishings	156.2	174.6	195.3	208.8	275.3	333.2
Deposits and currency	158.0	165.7	174.5	178.6	190.1	201.9
U.S. savings bonds	13.5	12.9	12.7	12.7	12.7	13.5
Investments in cooperatives	80.0	83.7	88.3	92.1	94.0	87.9
CLAIMS						
Total farm debt	456.5	487.6	502.4	497.3	489.9	459.4
Real estate debt	320.4	326.2	335.7	336.0	331.4	307.8
Nonreal estate debt 10/	133.0	155.4	160.7	157.3	155.4	145.6
CCC loans 11/	3.0	6.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	6.0
Equity	3,574.3	3,709.0	3,617.3	3,607.4	3,949.7	4,334.5
RATIOS						
Equity/assets	88.7	88.4	87.8	87.9	89.0	90.4
Debt/equity	12.8	13.1	13.9	13.8	12.4	10.6
Debt/assets, total	11.3	11.6	12.2	12.1	11.0	9.6
Debt/assets, real estate	10.2	10.1	10.7	10.7	9.7	8.3
Debt/assets, nonreal estate and CCC	15.1	17.0	17.0	16.7	15.5	14.0
Net farm income/debt	20.2	30.3	30.6	33.0	42.7	54.5

1/ Data are for farms with sales of $1,000 or more annually. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Excludes value of operator dwellings. 4/ Excludes horses, mules and broilers. 5/ Includes only farm share value for trucks and autos. 6/ All crops held on farms including crops under CCC and crops held off farms by farm operators. 7/ Excludes debt on operator dwellings. 8/ Excludes debt for non-farm purposes. 9/ Nonrecourse CCC loans secured by crops, and storage and drying facilities owned by farmers. 10/ Includes debt owed to institutional lenders and to non-institutional lenders or miscellaneous lenders. 11/ Nonrecourse CCC loans secured by crops owned by farmers. These crops are included as assets.

NA - Not Applicable

SOURCE: Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector, State Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, Economic Research Service, USDA.

CASH RECEIPTS FROM NEW JERSEY FARM MARKETINGS, BY COMMODITIES, 1980-1985

Commodity	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1/
			-- $1,000 --			
Livestock and Products						
Eggs	13,388	15,895	14,842	13,679	17,087	25,675
Turkeys	957	1,038	1,163	1,639	1,768	1,751
Other poultry	2,105	2,309	2,031	2,050	1,456	2,088
All poultry and eggs	16,450	19,242	18,036	17,368	20,311	29,514
Dairy products	65,951	69,484	68,331	69,915	65,379	64,317
Cattle and calves	15,771	16,238	11,186	10,177	10,865	11,435
Hogs	5,648	8,430	6,104	9,334	7,269	5,916
Horses 2/	17,575	19,508	26,000	27,300	28,400	29,536
Other livestock	2,010	1,946	2,481	2,689	2,522	3,736
All livestock except poultry	106,955	115,606	114,102	119,415	114,435	114,940
ALL LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS	123,405	134,848	132,138	136,783	134,746	144,454
Field Crops						
Corn	14,883	22,209	20,446	17,694	15,335	22,015
Wheat	5,824	8,150	6,054	5,162	5,184	5,414
Hay	8,676	10,300	11,879	12,404	13,097	13,090
Soybeans	26,382	30,351	25,007	23,015	23,977	22,354
Potatoes	15,778	13,972	10,894	13,018	12,804	7,128
Sweet potatoes	3,576	3,873	3,293	2,693	3,354	4,264
Other field crops	2,447	2,914	2,525	2,789	2,730	2,873
ALL FIELD CROPS	77,566	91,769	80,098	76,775	76,481	77,138
Vegetables for Fresh Market						
Tomatoes	9,666	20,582	25,186	12,520	13,737	19,720
Sweet corn	9,281	11,123	11,378	11,256	11,300	11,206
Lettuce	4,963	7,347	6,261	7,096	6,213	4,194
Asparagus	1,962	2,669	3,296	2,547	2,127	2,473
Peppers	7,792	7,685	9,847	9,658	8,794	11,489
Cabbage	8,147	5,878	7,076	8,232	5,837	5,338
Snap beans	4,853	6,159	5,530	5,721	5,855	6,197
Cucumbers	4,004	3,881	4,925	3,953	5,088	4,986
Spinach	2,515	3,136	3,865	5,876	3,696	4,556
Escarole	3,107	4,115	2,880	3,853	2,565	2,565
Eggplant	2,115	3,156	2,693	2,445	2,765	2,876
Vegetables for Processing						
Cucumbers for pickles	1,870	1,726	3/	3/	2,142	1,483
Snap beans	3,228	4,203	4,997	2,256	4,541	5,352
Tomatoes	4,600	8,398	9,333	5,734	6,323	6,914
Miscellaneous Vegetables	19,453	20,989	25,356	15,038	19,388	24,892
ALL VEGETABLES	87,556	111,047	122,623	96,185	100,371	114,241
Fruits						
Peaches	22,776	21,368	21,964	25,273	14,157	26,744
Apples	10,497	11,529	17,411	13,450	14,395	14,813
Blueberries	15,870	18,201	21,360	18,260	17,980	25,020
Strawberries	2,333	2,950	2,563	2,555	2,965	3,062
Cranberries	8,134	9,485	13,806	12,209	15,097	17,632
Other fruits and berries	567	668	743	690	733	703
ALL FRUITS AND BERRIES	60,177	64,201	77,847	72,437	65,327	87,974
Greenhouse, nursery and sod	82,300	92,215	98,508	132,500	161,207	167,479
Mushrooms	330	368	295	364	287	197
ALL CROPS	307,929	359,600	379,371	378,261	403,673	447,029
ALL COMMODITIES	431,334	494,448	511,509	515,044	538,419	591,483

1/ Preliminary.

2/ The cash receipts figure for horses is estimated by N.J. Division of Markets, Equine Program.

3/ Not estimated separately due to budget cuts. Included in miscellaneous vegetables.

NEW JERSEY: AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, MONTHLY, 1980-1985

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
CORN (dollars per bushel)												
1980	2.70	2.85	2.84	2.78	2.85	2.87	3.16	3.49	3.55	3.50	3.60	3.71
1981	3.82	3.78	3.72	3.75	3.78	3.64	3.65	3.30	2.85	2.62	2.53	2.43
1982	2.64	2.70	2.64	2.70	2.80	2.76	2.75	2.58	2.32	2.17	2.28	2.32
1983	2.46	2.67	2.85	3.15	3.22	3.32	3.42	3.89	3.85	3.72	3.69	3.60
1984	3.64	3.64	3.64	3.80	3.70	3.79	3.76	3.36	3.15	2.95	2.80	2.75
1985	2.80	2.80	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.90	2.80	2.65	2.35	2.15	2.10	2.45
WHEAT (dollars per bushel)												
1980	3.85	4.10	3.89	3.73	3.70	3.60	3.89	4.04	4.18	4.31	4.20	4.20
1981	4.36	4.25	4.01	3.92	3.78	3.36	3.20	3.24	3.25	3.45	3.61	3.63
1982	3.52	3.59	3.42	3.50	3.50	3.15	3.14	3.00	2.98	2.97	2.98	3.08
1983	3.11	3.30	3.20	3.30	3.33	3.11	3.25	3.47	3.52	3.60	3.50	3.50
1984	3.68	3.62	3.60	3.56	3.54	3.65	3.35	3.38	3.59	3.52	3.50	3.30
1985	3.25	3.30	3.30	3.50	3.35	3.50	3.30	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.05	3.00
SOYBEANS (dollars per bushel)												
1980	6.00	6.25	6.05	5.75	5.65	5.70	7.20	7.20	7.90	8.18	8.43	7.33
1981	7.81	7.30	7.10	7.63	7.20	7.00	7.20	6.77	6.21	6.16	5.80	5.85
1982	5.93	6.07	5.93	6.20	6.32	6.13	6.11	5.79	5.33	5.19	5.37	5.30
1983	5.41	5.63	5.70	6.15	6.12	5.74	6.28	7.98	8.44	7.96	8.00	7.50
1984	7.70	7.20	7.64	7.66	8.38	7.48	6.79	6.13	5.94	5.97	6.25	5.90
1985	5.85	5.80	5.75	5.90	5.70	5.60	5.50	5.10	5.10	4.75	4.80	4.90
POTATOES (dollars per cwt)												
1980	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.80	6.95	8.90	9.30	9.35	9.80
1981	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.30	6.70	6.40	6.50	6.90	6.95
1982	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.35	5.10	5.10	5.10	4.70	---
1983	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.60	8.30	8.60	8.25	7.80	---
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.00	7.40	7.35	6.75	6.40	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.15	3.60	3.80	3.95	3.75	---
ALFALFA HAY, baled (dollars per ton)												
1980	75.00	75.00	74.00	76.00	74.50	67.00	73.50	81.50	87.80	92.00	82.00	100.00
1981	114.50	115.00	106.50	107.00	108.00	91.00	87.20	99.00	103.00	102.00	105.00	110.00
1982	108.00	120.00	130.00	130.00	133.00	125.00	115.00	112.00	113.00	107.00	109.00	115.00
1983	110.00	120.00	115.00	111.00	109.00	105.00	99.00	110.00	119.00	117.00	121.00	119.00
1984	125.00	117.00	121.00	124.00	135.00	135.00	110.00	125.00	116.00	120.00	109.00	120.00
1985	130.00	126.00	115.00	110.00	103.50	116.50	100.00	102.00	100.00	99.50	95.00	103.00
OTHER HAY, baled (dollars per ton)												
1980	58.00	58.50	52.50	51.00	55.00	48.00	49.00	54.50	66.50	74.00	64.00	76.50
1981	83.50	80.00	80.00	77.00	75.00	72.00	74.00	74.00	76.00	78.00	82.00	90.00
1982	90.00	90.00	95.00	95.00	100.00	98.00	89.00	85.00	86.00	81.00	82.00	86.00
1983	85.00	90.00	90.00	86.00	85.10	88.00	88.00	88.20	93.00	96.00	96.00	96.00
1984	97.40	90.00	83.00	83.70	91.10	91.10	81.00	84.00	90.00	90.00	82.00	89.00
1985	96.00	96.00	90.00	85.00	83.00	94.00	84.50	80.00	78.00	79.00	74.00	90.00
ALL HAY (dollars per ton)												
1980	66.50	67.00	63.50	63.50	64.50	57.50	61.25	68.00	77.25	83.00	73.00	88.25
1981	100.50	99.50	94.50	93.50	93.00	82.50	81.20	88.00	91.00	91.00	94.50	101.00
1982	100.00	101.00	108.00	108.00	112.00	108.00	98.00	94.80	96.00	90.00	92.00	96.50
1983	94.00	101.00	100.00	95.00	93.70	94.10	92.00	96.00	102.00	104.00	105.00	104.00
1984	107.00	100.00	96.70	98.20	107.00	107.00	91.00	99.00	99.50	100.50	91.50	100.00
1985	108.00	107.00	99.00	94.00	90.50	102.00	90.00	87.90	85.90	86.40	81.60	94.70

NEW JERSEY: AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, MONTHLY, 1980-1985

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
APPLES, fresh market (cents per pound)												
1980	14.3	15.3	14.8	15.3	21.1	20.5	14.5	16.5	17.5	13.5	14.0	14.5
1981	16.0	13.5	15.0	15.0	14.5	16.0	15.0	16.7	16.3	17.2	19.5	19.5
1982	19.5	22.8	21.5	21.9	22.8	26.7	22.6	23.0	18.5	17.0	16.5	16.8
1983	16.3	16.2	18.5	17.6	17.9	16.0	16.4	18.1	13.6	16.1	17.4	17.4
1984	17.3	17.0	21.0	25.0	20.0	20.0	17.6	17.0	19.0	17.0	17.7	18.3
1985	16.9	17.1	19.0	16.6	20.0	20.0	13.7	30.0	19.4	19.5	20.0	20.0
PEACHES, fresh market (cents per pound)												
1980	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.4	19.0	24.0	---	---	---
1981	---	---	---	---	---	---	15.9	22.0	30.6	---	---	---
1982	---	---	---	---	---	---	24.6	29.6	27.0	---	---	---
1983	---	---	---	---	---	---	39.3	25.8	19.4	---	---	---
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	22.0	29.0	31.0	---	---	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	27.0	27.8	32.5	---	---	---
CATTLE (dollars per cwt)												
1980	50.90	51.10	51.80	49.00	45.10	47.70	48.40	48.30	49.80	45.80	46.30	45.11
1981	43.30	45.10	43.50	44.00	46.70	45.40	40.90	48.30	43.80	42.00	40.80	38.50
1982	39.80	40.20	41.20	42.90	46.50	46.80	43.70	43.50	44.20	41.70	41.70	41.30
1983	40.80	41.80	44.60	45.40	45.70	47.90	44.00	41.50	41.30	41.00	39.60	38.20
1984	39.30	42.90	43.50	45.90	48.20	43.70	44.20	41.10	38.30	36.80	36.50	37.60
1985	35.60	39.10	38.40	37.70	39.80	38.90	38.30	35.80	33.20	33.50	32.60	33.30
CALVES (dollars per cwt)												
1980	95.40	101.90	100.00	95.00	95.50	96.20	84.90	86.90	94.00	94.00	86.40	86.40
1981	86.40	86.40	78.50	78.90	97.20	93.20	93.80	89.50	85.00	84.00	76.00	73.50
1982	63.60	75.70	83.90	71.50	80.30	68.10	73.60	77.20	69.70	60.80	62.30	61.60
1983	59.40	64.60	67.20	72.40	79.90	76.90	68.70	65.70	62.80	58.10	53.00	58.70
1984	64.00	55.50	68.60	71.00	75.90	65.60	67.30	50.30	51.40	58.70	51.30	55.50
1985	55.80	62.40	56.10	62.00	60.00	65.00	61.20	57.50	62.30	59.00	55.00	59.00
HOGS (dollars per cwt)												
1980	36.80	36.00	30.90	27.50	27.70	29.80	37.30	46.50	45.00	40.50	40.10	42.80
1981	40.40	41.60	40.60	44.90	40.40	46.60	48.20	47.10	45.90	41.40	39.90	43.90
1982	46.40	50.30	49.30	56.40	56.20	61.70	61.60	59.60	58.10	52.80	54.40	57.50
1983	55.60	54.00	55.50	52.30	55.50	48.50	48.40	53.10	45.40	40.10	41.50	49.30
1984	50.50	47.60	42.60	49.70	43.80	47.70	49.90	52.30	45.60	42.00	45.60	47.60
1985	40.70	49.30	46.20	45.40	42.40	45.30	45.80	42.90	42.00	45.60	45.60	46.70
MILK COWS (dollars per head)												
1980	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,250	1,260	1,280	1,300	1,320
1981	1,340	1,360	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,350	1,350	1,340	1,320	1,320	1,300
1982	1,300	---	---	1,250	---	---	1,300	---	---	1,200	---	---
1983	1,160	---	---	1,140	---	---	1,170	---	---	1,000	---	---
1984	1,000	---	---	970	---	---	1,000	---	---	970	---	---
1985	960	---	---	910	---	---	940	---	---	910	---	---
MILK, sold to plants (dollars per cwt)												
1980	13.20	13.20	13.00	12.90	12.70	12.70	13.00	13.30	13.70	14.20	14.40	14.40
1981	14.40	14.40	14.20	14.00	13.70	13.50	13.90	14.00	14.30	14.60	14.50	14.40
1982	14.30	14.10	13.90	13.70	13.20	13.40	13.70	13.90	14.10	14.40	14.40	14.00
1983	14.30	14.30	14.00	13.80	13.50	13.30	13.60	14.00	14.20	14.40	14.60	14.50
1984	14.10	13.80	13.60	13.40	13.20	13.10	13.50	13.90	14.40	14.60	14.80	13.60
1985	14.40	14.10	13.50	13.10	12.60	12.20	12.50	12.70	13.00	13.20	13.30	13.10
EGGS, (cents per dozen)												
1980	57.0	53.0	58.0	54.0	50.0	51.0	54.0	61.0	66.0	62.0	69.0	74.0
1981	69.0	66.0	64.0	69.0	62.0	58.0	62.0	62.0	68.0	71.0	73.0	68.0
1982	67.6	71.0	73.0	68.0	62.0	59.0	59.0	60.0	63.5	63.5	63.3	58.6
1983	53.1	58.1	66.4	72.7	72.7	70.8	63.8	69.6	70.0	70.6	81.0	98.3
1984	102.0	98.9	98.5	101.0	90.0	89.3	89.7	71.8	75.0	77.4	79.6	67.6
1985	56.5	61.4	59.8	56.0	60.2	65.0	75.0	66.0	65.0	72.2	73.0	78.0

NEW JERSEY: AVERAGE PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR FEED, MONTHLY, 1980-1985

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
LAYING FEED (dollars per ton)												
1980	178.00	170.00	171.00	176.00	181.00	200.00	190.00	185.00	196.00	215.00	225.00	215.00
1981	205.00	210.00	205.00	205.00	210.00	215.00	205.00	210.00	195.00	191.00	188.00	195.00
1982	190.00	193.00	186.00	175.00	180.00	183.00	174.00	172.00	171.00	176.00	170.00	174.00
1983	175.00	175.00	183.00	205.00	200.00	197.00	194.00	199.00	220.00	215.00	210.00	210.00
1984	205.00	225.00	205.00	205.00	210.00	220.00	215.00	205.00	205.00	200.00	192.00	200.00
1985	180.00	184.00	185.00	191.00	197.00	187.00	174.00	168.00	153.00	163.00	163.00	162.00
BROILER GROWER (dollars per ton)												
1980	205.00	205.00	205.00	195.00	199.00	188.00	193.00	200.00	215.00	215.00	225.00	220.00
1981	230.00	235.00	220.00	225.00	235.00	235.00	230.00	235.00	220.00	220.00	200.00	220.00
1982	205.00	210.00	210.00	196.00	210.00	203.00	237.00	262.00	178.00	202.00	193.00	180.00
1983	235.00	201.00	235.00	255.00	204.00	204.00	208.00	208.00	230.00	306.00	294.00	227.00
1984	275.00	287.00	285.00	241.00	225.00	284.00	220.00	227.00	239.00	203.00	211.00	205.00
1985	202.00	211.00	206.00	197.00	212.00	211.00	191.00	191.00	180.00	190.00	189.00	172.00
CHICK STARTER FEED (dollars per ton)												
1980	210.00	205.00	205.00	200.00	199.00	210.00	197.00	215.00	235.00	235.00	240.00	245.00
1981	245.00	245.00	235.00	240.00	255.00	250.00	235.00	235.00	215.00	235.00	210.00	220.00
1982	210.00	215.00	220.00	210.00	220.00	210.00	202.00	223.00	199.00	197.00	193.00	194.00
1983	205.00	206.00	218.00	230.00	225.00	225.00	218.00	229.00	239.00	245.00	242.00	243.00
1984	298.00	234.00	232.00	232.00	242.00	246.00	249.00	237.00	234.00	229.00	218.00	222.00
1985	201.00	212.00	215.00	215.00	216.00	211.00	200.00	199.00	187.00	193.00	185.00	189.00
TURKEY GROWER FEED (dollars per ton)												
1980	215.00	215.00	215.00	215.00	210.00	215.00	220.00	235.00	260.00	245.00	260.00	265.00
1981	265.00	265.00	255.00	265.00	260.00	265.00	250.00	250.00	240.00	240.00	220.00	230.00
1982	240.00	235.00	235.00	225.00	230.00	232.00	236.00	233.00	232.00	222.00	225.00	220.00
1983	235.00	226.00	233.00	246.00	253.00	251.00	246.00	253.00	276.00	273.00	272.00	269.00
1984	283.00	264.00	259.00	253.00	270.00	263.00	258.00	262.00	255.00	254.00	253.00	247.00
1985	234.00	246.00	244.00	243.00	244.00	247.00	228.00	230.00	224.00	223.00	222.00	225.00
MIXED DAIRY FEED, 16 percent protein (dollars per ton)												
1980	175.00	166.00	167.00	175.00	177.00	174.00	174.00	188.00	197.00	199.00	200.00	205.00
1981	205.00	210.00	200.00	205.00	210.00	210.00	197.00	198.00	188.00	187.00	191.00	192.00
1982	195.00	191.00	191.00	183.00	189.00	188.00	185.00	184.00	178.00	183.00	174.00	183.00
1983	187.00	186.00	181.00	195.00	195.00	194.00	197.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	215.00	215.00
1984	215.00	210.00	210.00	205.00	210.00	215.00	205.00	205.00	200.00	197.00	181.00	182.00
1985	176.00	179.00	180.00	184.00	190.00	184.00	175.00	170.00	165.00	164.00	161.00	175.00
VALUE OF CONCENTRATES FED TO DAIRY COWS (dollars per cwt)												
1980	8.00	---	---	8.20	---	---	8.20	---	---	8.50	---	---
1981	10.00	---	---	9.70	---	---	9.70	---	---	9.00	---	---
1982	8.90	---	---	8.90	---	---	9.10	---	---	8.70	---	---
1983	8.80	---	---	8.70	---	---	8.80	---	---	9.40	---	---
1984	9.80	---	---	9.60	---	---	9.90	---	---	9.60	---	---
1985	9.15	---	---	9.00	---	---	8.80	---	---	8.60	---	---

NEW JERSEY: AVERAGE PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR FEED, MONTHLY, 1980-1985

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
BEEF CATTLE CONCENTRATE, 30 percent protein and over (dollars per cwt)												
1980	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.00	12.50	11.80	12.90
1981	12.80	13.00	12.00	13.00	12.30	13.10	11.50	11.60	11.60	12.60	11.50	12.00
1982	11.50	11.50	12.00	11.50	12.00	12.00	11.50	11.90	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.70
1983	12.00	11.60	11.60	11.40	11.30	11.40	12.70	12.40	12.60	13.00	13.70	13.70
1984	14.10	12.90	13.30	13.60	13.10	13.20	12.80	12.10	11.90	13.00	11.70	12.40
1985	10.50	12.10	10.70	11.50	12.50	11.40	11.90	10.60	11.70	11.80	10.10	11.40
MIXED HOG FEED, 14-18 percent (dollars per cwt)												
1980	9.90	9.40	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.90	10.50	11.50	11.00	11.50	11.50
1981	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	12.00	11.50	11.50	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.50	10.50
1982	10.50	11.00	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	9.90	10.00	9.80
1983	10.00	10.50	10.00	11.00	11.50	11.00	11.00	11.50	12.00	11.50	12.50	12.00
1984	12.50	11.50	12.00	11.50	11.50	11.50	12.00	11.50	11.50	11.00	11.00	11.00
1985	10.50	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.50	11.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.00	10.00
COTTONSEED MEAL, 41 percent protein (dollars per cwt)												
1980	13.00	13.00	13.00	14.00	13.50	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.00	15.30	15.50
1981	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	15.00	16.50
1982	16.50	16.50	16.00	16.00	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	18.00	18.00	16.50
1983	16.50	16.50	18.25	19.25	16.25	16.80	16.40	18.40	16.80	16.80	18.40	16.80
1984	16.80	16.80	17.25	17.25	18.60	17.75	16.40	17.40	20.40	15.20	15.10	15.40
1985	16.70	15.40	15.10	16.70	16.70	16.70	16.50	15.50	15.60	16.20	16.20	15.60
SOYBEAN MEAL, 44 percent protein (dollars per cwt)												
1980	15.50	15.50	15.00	13.50	13.50	14.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	16.50	18.50	18.00
1981	17.50	17.00	16.50	16.50	17.00	16.00	16.50	16.50	16.00	15.50	15.50	15.50
1982	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.00	15.00	14.00	14.50	15.50
1983	14.50	15.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	15.00	15.50	16.50	16.50	17.00	17.00	17.50
1984	17.00	16.00	16.00	16.50	16.00	16.00	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.00	14.00	14.00
1985	13.50	14.00	14.00	14.50	15.00	14.00	13.50	13.00	13.00	14.00	12.50	13.00
CORN MEAL (dollars per cwt)												
1980	7.50	8.00	7.60	8.30	8.40	8.90	9.00	9.60	9.60	9.70	9.40	9.70
1981	9.60	10.50	10.00	10.00	11.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.00	9.80	9.50	9.50
1982	8.90	8.90	9.60	9.00	9.40	9.90	10.00	9.10	8.60	8.90	8.70	9.00
1983	8.70	9.10	9.20	9.60	10.00	9.90	10.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	11.00	10.50
1984	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.50	11.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.00
1985	9.60	9.70	9.80	9.70	9.80	9.60	9.50	9.50	9.40	8.90	9.00	9.10
BRAN (dollars per cwt)												
1980	9.80	9.40	9.50	9.40	9.70	9.60	9.40	9.90	10.50	11.00	11.00	11.50
1981	12.50	11.50	11.00	11.50	11.50	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.50	11.00	11.00
1982	11.00	10.50	10.50	11.00	11.50	11.00	10.50	11.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	11.00
1983	11.00	11.50	10.50	11.00	11.50	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.50	11.50	12.00	12.00
1984	12.00	12.00	11.50	11.50	12.00	12.00	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.00	11.50	11.50
1985	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.50	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.50	11.00	10.50	11.00	11.00

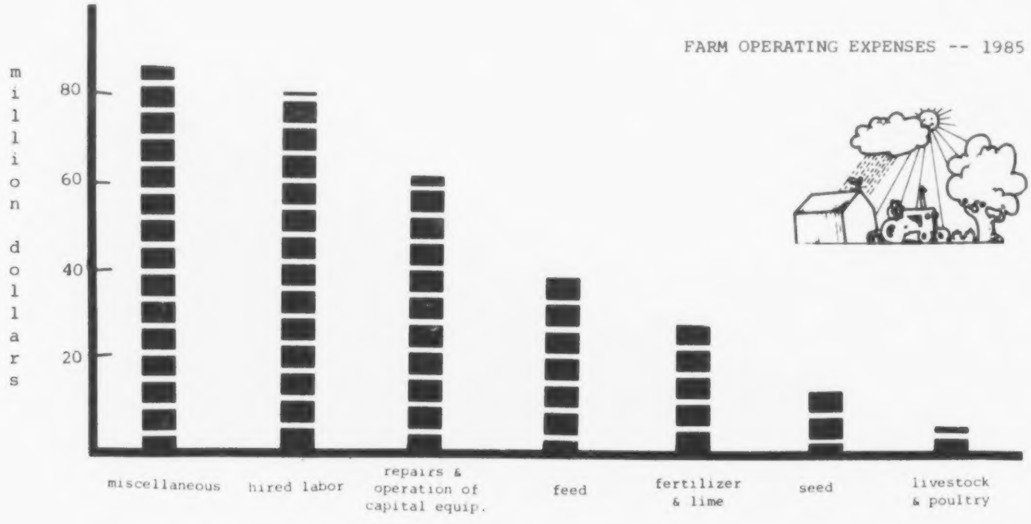
NEW JERSEY: ANNUAL PRICES PAID BY FARMERS, SELECTED ITEMS AND YEARS, 1980-1985 1/

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
			-- dollars --			
BUILDING AND FENCING MATERIALS						
Dressed boards, 1" Pine, No. 2 and better, per 1,000 bd ft	834	879	844	878	906	940
Shingles, asphalt, mineral surface, 240 lb 2/	31.13	31.58	30.88	30.72	30.60	29.23
Roofing, galvinized (steel) 28-29 ga per 100 sq ft	45.13	48.07	49.12	50.25	49.75	48.13
Portland cement, per 94 lb net	4.78	5.12	5.39	5.69	5.98	6.29
Concrete blocks, 8" x 8", 16" per 100	69.67	75.33	77.68	78.60	79.97	82.00
Field and stock fence, 6" stay, 32" high, per 20 rod roll.	90.25	92.93	96.30	94.93	94.10	95.75
Post, steel, (line fence) each	3.23	3.62	3.60	3.54	3.57	3.72
Nails, 8D., common, per lb	.653	.701	.719	.714	.691	.694
MOTOR FUEL AND SUPPLIES						
Gasoline, regular, bulk delivery, per gallon	1.142	1.283	1.183	1.116	1.083	1.086
Diesel fuel, per gallon	1.018	1.217	1.150	1.063	1.073	1.015
Truck tires, 9.00 x 20, 10 ply, each 3/	155.00	175.00	181.25	172.50	168.75	206.25
Spark plugs, each	1.80	1.98	2.00	2.08	1.68	1.65
Anti-freeze, permanent, per gallon	5.40	5.70	5.85	5.60	4.58	4.45
FARM MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES						
Wheel type farm tractors, 50-59 belt h.p., each	13,700	15,400	16,700	17,600	18,267	17,900
Moldboard plow, 3 bottoms, one-way each	1,895	2,165	2,315	2,420	2,555	2,565
Farm wagon (without box), less tires, each	801	834	877	920	978	984
Hand sprayer, pressure, 3-4 gal capacity, each	27.75	31.85	31.95	34.35	35.60	36.50
Nail hammer, 16 oz head, with handle, each	11.40	13.25	13.85	14.80	14.50	14.45
Adjustable end wrench, 10", each	9.45	10.38	10.93	11.53	11.63	11.63
FERTILIZER, per ton						
5-10-10	146.00	159.75	161.25	150.00	155.25	145.75
10-10-10	163.00	177.50	177.50	163.25	169.25	158.00
Ammonium nitrate, 33.5% N	199.00	223.75	232.50	220.25	229.75	210.00
Urea, 45-46% N	255.75	270.75	269.75	243.50	252.00	233.75

1/ All data is an average for the Northeastern States for building and fencing materials, farm machinery and supplies and fertilizer. Motor fuel and supply estimates are for New Jersey.

2/ Beginning in 1984 data is for fiberglass shingles, mineral surface, approximately 220 lbs per square.

3/ Beginning in 1985, data is for 10.00 x 20 load range F.



NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES: VALUE OF EXPORT SHARES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, FISCAL YEARS 1981-1985

Commodity Group	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
			-- $1,000,000 --		
NEW JERSEY 1/					
Wheat, rice and feed grains 2/	---	---	---	---	---
Soybeans and soybean products 3/ ..	15.7	20.5	15.1	14.1	11.6
Fruits and preparations	8.9	10.3	8.3	6.0	5.0
Vegetables and preparations	9.2	10.8	8.8	7.0	7.3
Animals, meats and products 4/	6.4	7.1	7.9	9.7	7.4
Poultry and products	---	---	---	---	---
Dairy products	1.0	1.7	3.4	3.7	4.3
Other	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.3	4.3
TOTAL	46.4	55.6	48.4	45.8	39.9
UNITED STATES					
Wheat, rice and feed grains 2/	20,739.0	16,508.7	14,440.2	16,756.1	12,787.8
Soybeans and soybean products 3/ ..	8,042.3	8,429.9	7,776.4	7,548.1	5,267.7
Fruits and preparations	1,513.2	1,394.1	1,374.3	1,270.2	1,200.1
Vegetables and preparations	1,445.7	1,442.1	989.5	998.5	945.8
Animals, meats and products 4/	2,182.0	2,251.5	2,185.3	2,523.7	2,485.5
Poultry and products	765.2	579.0	451.1	412.8	392.8
Dairy products	237.7	367.8	348.9	393.5	413.2
Other	8,855.0	8,121.4	7,203.8	8,123.9	7,693.8
TOTAL	43,780.1	39,094.5	34,769.5	38,026.8	31,186.7

1/ The export shares for New Jersey were derived from the State's contribution to national output. They do not show actual State exports, but instead reflect the prorated stake in the national export total. 2/ Includes wheat, rice, corn, barley, oats, rye, grain sorghum and other grain products. 3/ Soybeans, soybean meal and soybean oil. 4/ Includes hides, skins and mink pelts.

SOURCE: Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, USDA, Economic Research Service.

FARM EXPORTS

California replaced perennial leaders Iowa and Illinois as the top U.S. agricultural export state in fiscal year 1985 (October 1984 - September 1985). This is the first time that a state other than Iowa or Illinois has emerged as the number one agricultural export state since export shares were first estimated in 1964. Agricultural export values for most states fell in 1985 as total U.S. agricultural exports fell from $38 billion to $31.2 billion. However, most of California's exports are in fruits, nuts, and vegetables, which, as a whole, were virtually unchanged. Other top-10 exporters were Texas, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, North Dakota, Indiana and Ohio. Despite the 18 percent decline in total export revenue, values increased for hides, dairy products, tree nuts and tobacco.

Estimated export shares for California in FY 1985 totaled $2.7 billion, ahead of Iowa with $2.5 billion and Illinois with $2.3 billion. Crop production returned to more normal levels in 1984. The most critical factor in reduced export earnings for 1985 was the substantial drop in export demand for U.S. wheat and soybeans. Overseas demand for these products fell to their lowest levels in nine and eleven years, respectively. Other states among 1985's top-10 exporters were Texas ($2 billion), Nebraska ($1.8 billion), Kansas ($1.7 billion), Minnesota ($1.6 billion), North Dakota ($1.3 billion), Indiana ($1.3 billion), and Ohio ($1.1 billion). Kansas and North Dakota both felt the dramatic decline in overseas wheat demand as U.S. wheat exports fell by one-third to $4.5 billion.

Agricultural export estimates by state are based on the assumption that if a state contributes a certain percentage of U.S. production, it contributes the same percentage in export revenues. If additional information exists (such as estimated feed use by state, or port data), it is incorporated into the estimating procedure when the benefits of improved accuracy outweigh the costs of increased computations.

The methodology for computing state export data was revised and expanded the coverage to five years (FY 1981-85). The number of states designated as "exporting states" was reduced for any given commodity so that exports from states with large surplus production, which are more likely to export, are not undervalued. In FY 1984, live animal and meat data were reviewed and distributed based on shipments by Customs Districts because a large percentage of the live animals were race horses shipped from Kentucky. A similar examination of port data over the past five years indicated that most barley was shipped from Oregon instead of California. The size of the dairy herd in California led to the removal of California from the feed grain exporting states.

Fruits and preparations were given special consideration to determine if state ratios used in previous estimates were accurate. California's share increased from 50 to 53 percent. The manner in which vegetable exports were apportioned was changed to reflect production used for the fresh market and production diverted into the processing industry. Using this method increased California's share of vegetable exports from 20 to 45 percent of the total.

NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES: NUMBER OF FARMS, LAND-IN-FARMS AND AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS, 1910-1986 1/

Year	Number of Farms		Land-in-Farms		Average Size of Farm	
	New Jersey	United States	New Jersey	United States	New Jersey	United States
	-- number --		-- 1,000 acres --		-- acres --	
1910	34,400	6,406,200	---	---	---	---
1915	32,200	6,457,700	---	---	---	---
1920	30,600	6,517,500	---	---	---	---
1925	29,700	6,470,600	---	---	---	---
1930	27,300	6,545,600	---	---	---	---
1935	29,400	6,813,700	---	---	---	---
1940	27,200	6,349,800	---	---	---	---
1945	27,100	5,966,750	---	---	---	---
1950	26,900	5,647,800	1,770	1,202,019	66	213
1951	26,000	5,427,600	1,740	1,203,500	67	222
1952	25,000	5,197,500	1,720	1,204,930	69	232
1953	24,000	4,983,600	1,710	1,205,740	71	242
1954	23,000	4,798,200	1,700	1,206,355	74	251
1955	21,600	4,653,800	1,650	1,201,900	76	258
1956	20,200	4,514,100	1,600	1,197,070	79	265
1957	19,000	4,371,700	1,560	1,191,340	82	273
1958	18,000	4,232,900	1,530	1,184,944	85	280
1959	17,000	4,104,520	1,500	1,182,563	88	288
1960	15,800	3,962,520	1,460	1,175,646	92	297
1961	15,200	3,825,410	1,440	1,167,699	95	305
1962	14,600	3,692,410	1,410	1,159,383	97	314
1963	13,300	3,572,200	1,370	1,151,572	103	322
1964	12,000	3,456,690	1,300	1,146,106	108	332
1965	11,000	3,356,170	1,220	1,139,597	111	340
1966	10,000	3,257,040	1,160	1,131,844	116	348
1967	9,500	3,161,730	1,120	1,123,456	118	355
1968	9,100	3,070,860	1,080	1,115,231	119	363
1969	8,900	3,000,180	1,080	1,107,811	121	369
1970	8,600	2,949,100	1,060	1,102,371	123	374
1971	8,500	2,902,310	1,050	1,096,863	124	378
1972	8,500	2,859,880	1,045	1,092,065	123	382
1973	8,500	2,823,260	1,035	1,087,923	122	385
1974	8,400	2,795,460	1,030	1,084,433	123	388
1975	8,600	2,521,420	1,035	1,059,420	120	420
1976	8,900	2,497,270	1,020	1,054,075	115	422
1977	8,600	2,455,830	1,000	1,047,785	116	427
1978	9,000	2,436,250	1,040	1,044,790	116	429
1979	9,600	2,432,300	1,030	1,042,015	107	428
1980	9,400	2,432,510	1,020	1,038,885	109	427
1981	9,500	2,433,920	1,030	1,034,190	108	425
1982	9,500	2,400,550	1,020	1,027,795	107	428
1983	9,500	2,370,200	1,000	1,024,195	105	432
1984	9,100	2,328,400	970	1,019,378	107	438
1985	8,700	2,274,730	940	1,014,383	109	446
1986 2/..........	8,300	2,214,420	920	1,007,363	111	455

1/ The definition of a farm has undergone several changes during this century. The definitions of a farm as used in this table follow:

1975-1985	A farm is a place that sells or could sell $1,000 of agricultural products during the year.
1954-1974	A farm is a place of 10 or more acres that had annual sales of $50 or more of agricultural products, or any place of less than 10 acres that had annual sales of $250 or more.
1951-1953	Estimates were "extrapolated" to provide a smooth transition from the earlier definitions to the 1959 definition.
1950	A farm is a place of 3 or more acres that produced farm products whose value amounted to $150 or more, exclusive of home gardens. Places of less than 3 acres which had sales of $250 or more were also considered farms.
1925-1945	A farm is a place of 3 or more acres on which there were agricultural operations and places of less than 3 acres with products for home use or for sale of $250 or more.
1910-1920	A farm is a place of 3 or more acres on which there were agricultural operations and places of less than 3 acres with products for home use or for sale of $250 or more. Places of less than 3 acres and less than $250 were counted as farms if they required the continuous services of at least one person.

2/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION BY KINDS AND PRIMARY NUTRIENTS, 1985 1/

MIXED FERTILIZERS

Grade	Final Jan-Jun '85	Preliminary Jul-Dec '85	Preliminary 1985	Grade	Final Jan-Jun '85	Preliminary Jul-Dec '85	Preliminary 1985
		-- tons --				-- tons --	
0-10-40	537	241	778	12-12-12	639	126	765
0-15-30	5/	5/	5/	14-14-14	1,327	495	1,822
0- x- x 2/	1,446	457	1,903	15-15-15	5,166	889	6,055
3- 9-12	1,445	1,392	2,837	16- 8- 8	7,121	2,034	9,155
3- 9-18	117	186	303	18-46- 0 (DAP)	2,623	1,211	3,834
3-10-30	902	301	1,203	20- 3- 3	618	943	1,561
5-10- 5	2,708	845	3,553	20- 4-10	424	649	1,073
5-10-10	4,434	2,264	6,698	20- 5-10	365	370	735
5-10-15	1,082	437	1,519	20- 8- 8	578	573	1,151
6-12-12	4/	4/	4/	20-10-10	328	227	555
7- 7- 7	4/	4/	4/	20-20-20	71	30	101
8- 8- 8	4/	4/	4/	25- 3- 3	607	324	931
9- 9- 9	3,335	1,338	4,673	25- 5-10	264	696	960
10- 6- 4	5,626	2,707	8,333	26- 3- 3	846	311	1,157
10-10-10	23,614	8,167	31,781	26- 4- 6	67	69	136
10-20-10	304	200	504	27- 3- 3	2,192	449	2,641
10-20-20	5,337	1,708	7,045	30- 4- 4	4/	4/	4/
12- 4- 8	265	165	430	32- 5- 7	351	401	752
				OTHERS 3/:	39,918	16,252	56,170
TOTAL MIXTURES					114,657	46,457	161,114

MATERIALS

	Final Jan-Jun '85	Preliminary Jul-Dec '85	Preliminary 1985
CHEMICAL NITROGEN MATERIALS			
Ammonium Nitrate	1,656	374	2,030
Ammonium Sulfate	419	105	524
Nitrogen Solutions	12,076	1,762	13,838
Sodium Nitrate	414	39	453
Urea	3,750	1,730	5,480
Urea-formaldehyde, 25 or 38% N	380	254	634
Others	1,714	849	2,563
TOTAL CHEMICAL NITROGEN MATERIALS	20,409	5,113	25,522
PHOSPHATE MATERIALS			
Ammonium Phosphate (Diammonium Phosphate, see 18-46-0 above)	4/	4/	4/
Superphosphate, 18-22% P_2O_5	4/	4/	4/
Superphosphate, 40-54% P_2O_5	686	304	990
Others	236	1,626	1,862
TOTAL PHOSPHATE MATERIALS	922	1,930	2,852
POTASH MATERIALS			
Potassium Chloride - (Muriate of Potash)	4,648	2,294	6,942
Others	590	99	689
TOTAL POTASH MATERIALS	5,238	2,393	7,631
ORGANIC MATERIALS			
Dried Manure	7,747	1,989	9,736
Sewage and Tankage	4/	4/	4/
Others	4,410	228	4,638
TOTAL ORGANIC MATERIALS	12,157	2,217	14,374
SOIL CONDITIONERS (Includes Gypsum)	4,279	813	5,092
TOTAL SECONDARY MATERIALS	1,872	175	2,047
TOTAL KNOWN MATERIALS	44,877	12,641	57,518
GRAND TOTAL - MIXED FERTILIZERS & MATERIALS	159,534	59,098	218,632
FARM UTILIZATION	124,109	34,834	158,943
NON-FARM UTILIZATION	35,425	24,264	59,689

1/ Compiled by the New Jersey Agricultural Statistical Service, USDA-NJDA from semi-annual sales reports submitted to the State Chemist by registered fertilizer firms. 2/ Total production of non-nitrogen mixtures with less than three reports or low tonnage. 3/ Total production of all other mixtures with less than three reports or low tonnage items. 4/ Not published - included in "Others"; with less than three plants reporting mixture or material during one or both six month periods. 5/ Included in total production of non-nitrogen materials (0- x- x category) due to less than three plants reporting.

Nursery Summary

The Nursery Industry in New Jersey represents a major segment of the state's economy. The vitality of the industry has a significant economic impact on the state.

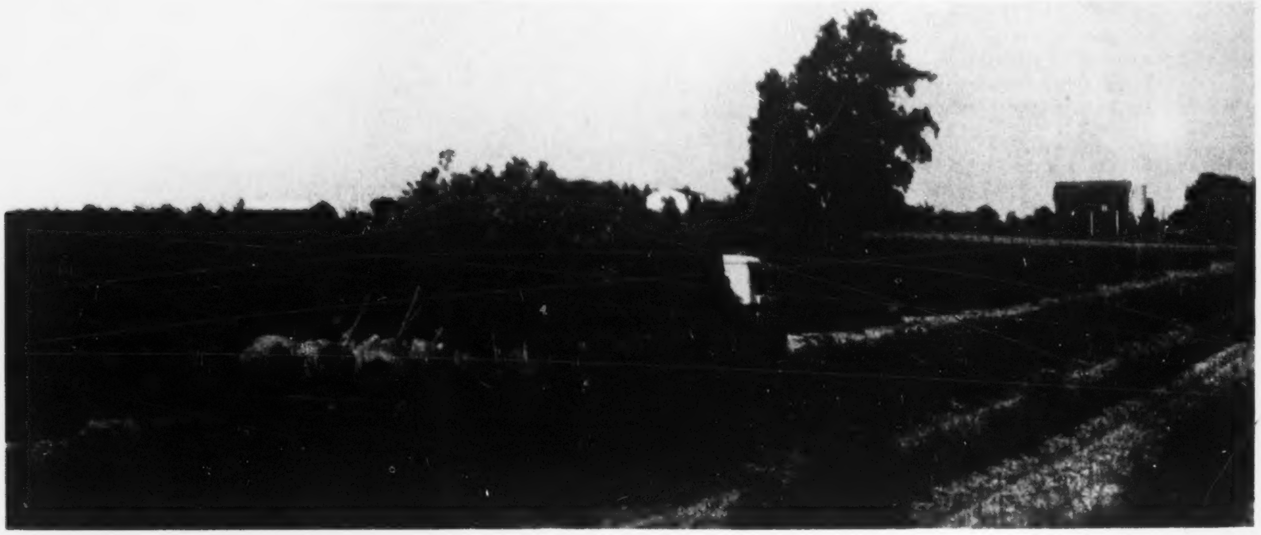
According to a nursery industry survey conducted by the New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service in 1985, although the total number of nurseries is relatively small—980 firms in 1984, they grossed over $221 million in total receipts. An additional $4.1 million was generated from sales of sod. These nurseries had 14,686 acres devoted to growing outdoor nursery stock and 12.7 million square feet of greenhouse area.

The total gross receipts earned by the New Jersey Nursery Industry during 1984 was $221.3 million. Of the total, 42 percent was from wholesale sales, 29 percent from landscaping sales, 25 percent from retail sales and 4 percent was from other sales of plants, materials and labor.

Total cash receipts, which is the total value of plants produced in New Jersey plus the total material and labor value, amounted to $148.8 million. Morris county lead the state in cash receipts followed by Mercer, Monmouth, Gloucester and Burlington counties.

An analysis of the gross receipts showed that 25 percent of the firms grossed less than $10,000 and 18 percent grossed $10,000 to $49,999. Firms with gross receipts between $50,000 and $99,999 was 11 percent and those grossing between $100,000 and $249,999 comprised 28 percent. Nurseries reporting gross receipts of $250,000 to $499,999 made up 9 percent of the total while 4 percent grossed $500,000 to $999,999. Only 5 percent of the firms grossed $1 million or more.

The majority of the state's nurseries are located in the northern and central areas. Counties ranked by the total number of nurseries indicated that in 1984, Monmouth county lead the state, with Burlington second, Bergen ranked third, and Morris and Cumberland were fourth and fifth respectively.



NEW JERSEY: PRINCIPAL STATISTICS, NURSERY INDUSTRY, 1984

District	Number of Reports	Total Gross Receipts 1/	Total Value of Sod	Total Value of Plants Produced in New Jersey	Total Value of Material and Labor	Total Cash Receipts 1/
				-- thousand dollars --		
North District 2/..	388	105,485	981	34,203	24,980	59,183
Central District 3/	347	73,798	1,992	39,090	15,994	55,084
South District 4/..	245	42,005	1,193	29,356	5,183	34,539
STATE	980	221,288	4,096	102,649	46,157	148,806

1/ Excludes value of sod. 2/ The North District is comprised of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union and Warren counties. 3/ The Central District consists of Burlington, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean counties. 4/ Counties in the South District are Atlantic, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem.

NEW JERSEY: PRINCIPAL STATISTICS, NURSERY INDUSTRY, 1984

District	Number of Employees	Total Wages Paid to All Workers ($1,000)	Total Greenhouse Area (1,000 sq ft)	Outdoor Nursery Stock Acreage	Total Land in Nurseries
North District 1/...	3,392	24,380	3,763	2,109.0	8,241.0
Central District 2/.	3,223	19,848	4,789	8,236.0	16,242.0
South District 3/...	1,771	8,557	4,113	4,341.0	9,874.0
STATE	8,386	52,785	12,665	14,686.0	34,357.0

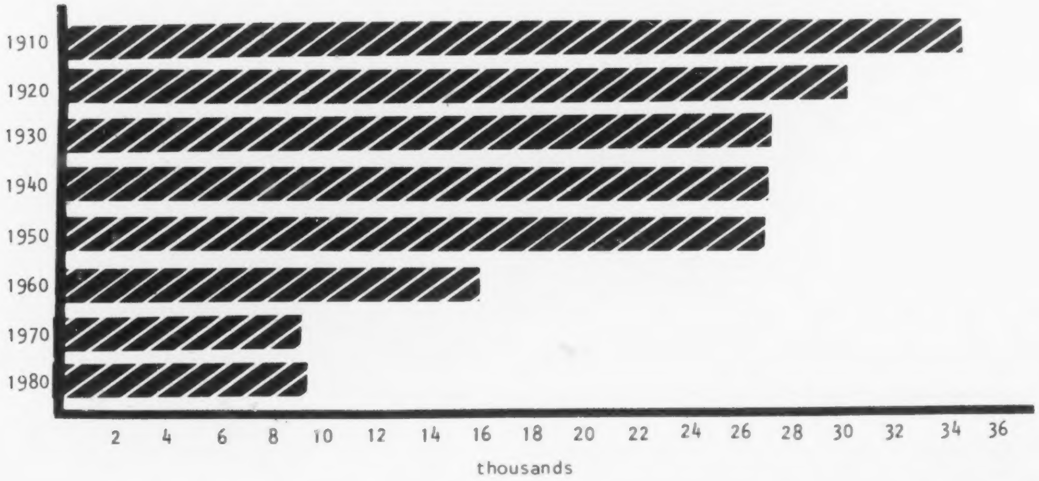
1/ The North District is comprised of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union and Warren counties. 2/ The Central District consists of Burlington, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean counties. 3/ Counties in the South District are Atlantic, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem.

NEW JERSEY: NUMBER OF CERTIFIED NURSERIES AND ACRES IN NURSERY STOCK, 1982-1985

County	Number of certified nurseries				Acreage in nursery stock			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
NORTH DISTRICT								
Bergen	99	90	84	85	273.6	249.2	268.9	244.1
Essex	18	14	14	13	27.9	34.6	30.1	33.7
Hunterdon	63	63	64	63	645.2	718.1	755.1	845.7
Morris	69	62	58	58	209.1	195.7	218.2	221.2
Passaic	28	26	25	23	89.2	66.1	85.5	70.5
Somerset	57	55	50	46	396.3	379.2	472.8	399.5
Sussex	25	28	28	29	155.5	201.0	192.5	213.1
Union	20	21	21	21	36.8	38.8	23.9	40.2
Warren	20	18	18	16	55.8	60.1	77.1	74.4
CENTRAL DISTRICT								
Burlington	71	69	72	73	546.6	689.4	694.2	799.4
Mercer	50	48	49	45	389.1	457.4	477.3	488.4
Middlesex	66	60	60	63	1,665.2	1,213.3	1,271.0	1,266.5
Monmouth	126	129	132	133	3,699.0	4,346.4	4,591.4	4,729.0
Ocean	25	25	26	27	66.2	75.2	74.4	75.6
SOUTH DISTRICT								
Atlantic	46	43	41	41	363.0	387.9	308.8	297.3
Camden	27	27	26	25	97.3	98.1	98.0	97.8
Cape May	10	10	10	11	63.8	63.2	61.9	78.9
Cumberland	93	92	92	92	1,067.6	1,107.4	1,202.9	1,419.0
Gloucester	86	80	84	82	1,448.0	1,480.0	1,478.1	1,638.3
Salem	32	32	33	26	526.8	536.8	528.3	495.2
STATE	1,031	992	987	972	11,822.0	12,397.9	12,910.4	13,527.8

SOURCE: Division of Plant Industry, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

NUMBER OF FARMS IN NEW JERSEY (1910 - 1980)



REPORTS ISSUED BY NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE

Current estimates of many data items included in this publication are available from the New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service at various times throughout the year. The table below indicates the months in which data are available. Current data may be obtained by calling the Agricultural Statistics Service. The six separate mailing lists are: (1) Farm Facts, (2) Weekly Weather Crop, (3) New Jersey Agricultural Statistics, (4) Farm Numbers, (5) Annual Vegetable Summary, (6) Fertilizer Report. Reports are available free of charge to farmers and agri-business firms who provide the basic data on which reports are based. Within availability constraints, a copy of New Jersey Agricultural Statistics is available to New Jersey residents without charge. An order form may be obtained by calling (609) 292-6385 or by writing the Agricultural Statistics Service.

REPORT	ANTICIPATED RELEASE FROM TRENTON				
FIELD CROPS:					
CORN	Jan	July	Aug		
SOYBEANS	Jan	July	Aug		
WHEAT	May	July	July	Sept	
POTATOES	Jan	July	July	Aug	Dec
SWEET POTATOES	Jan	May	Aug	Sept	Oct
GRAIN STOCKS	Jan	April	July	Oct	
FRUIT AND BERRIES:					
APPLES	Jan	July	Aug	Oct	
PEACHES	Jan	June	July	Aug	
BLUEBERRIES	July	Oct			
CRANBERRIES	Jan	Aug			
STRAWBERRIES	April	June	Sept		
VEGETABLES:					
SWEET CORN AND TOMATOES	July	Dec			
LETTUCE	April	July	Oct	Dec	
PROCESSING VEGETABLES	Mar	June	Aug	Sept	Dec
WEEKLY DIGEST	Weekly: April through October				
ANNUAL SUMMARY	January				
LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY:					
MILK PRODUCTION	Jan	April	July	Oct	
EGG PRODUCTION	Mar	June	Sept	Dec	
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER	January through December				
LIVESTOCK INVENTORIES	January				
COLD STORAGE	January through December				
FARM PRICES AND INCOME:					
PRICES PAID AND RECEIVED BY FARMERS	January through December				
CASH RECEIPTS AND FARM INCOME	September				
FERTILIZER	May and November				
MUSHROOMS	August				
NUMBER OF FARMS, LAND IN FARMS	August				
PLANTING INTENTIONS	April				
NJ AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS (INCLUDES COUNTY DATA)	October				

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CN 330, Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Area Code 609

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